THE
North-Carolina Standard
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

One square,	6 months,	(14 lines to a square,)		$ 10
"	12 "	"	"	18
Two squares,	6 months,	"	"	15
"	12 "	"	"	25
Three squares,	6 months,	"	"	20
"	12 "	"	"	30

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the *Weekly* paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail; and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1854. No. 68.

J. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISKLIN, J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Souther, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

"SKY LIGHT!" EVANS & COOKE, *No. 29, Cheap Place*, Have received their entire Fall purchase of Goods, which are now open for inspection.

We deem it unnecessary to speak of their cheapness, as it is perfectly understood by ALL that Evans & Cooke believe in quick sales and short profits, and, as usual, are ahead of all competition. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS. HEAVY RICH Plaid Silks.
Heavy Brocade Silks.
Heavy Plain Silks.
Black and Blue Watered Silks.
Black Gro de Rhine Silks.
French De Lanes, Plain and Figured.
Do Cashmere, do do
Plaid Raw Silks.
French and English Merinos.
95 pieces cheap DeLane. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

SOMETHING NICE.—JUST RECEIVED AT Mahler's & Co.
2 doz. Spiced Oysters,
2 " Lobsters,
2 " Salmons,
2 " Catsups,
12 " Preserves, Pickles and Brandy Peaches.
Oct. 11th, 1853. 94—

WE HAVE RECEIVED OUR SUPPLY OF Linen Shirtings, Pillow case Linens, fine fronting and Shirting Linens, of the most approved makers, Figured and striped Linens, for children, also Linen Damasks, Linen Towels and Napkins, Russia Huckaback and other kinds of towelling, Diapre, Bleached and Brown Shirting, Cottons of all kinds. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

SERVANTS GOODS.—MARLBORO' STRIPES, Plaids, &c. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!—IF YOU WANT a HAT of any kind or description, call at W. H. & R. S. Tucker's, and you will find a mammoth stock. *Any one can be suited*, as their stock embraces all sizes from an Infants' No. to an old Fogy's extra—their object being to combine old Fogyism and Young Americanism.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
74—6m.

THE SUBSCRIBER'S ARE NOW RECEIVING their SPRING STOCK of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, comprising every variety and style of Dress Goods, worn either by Ladies or Gentlemen. Their stock is unusally large, and was selected with much care and attention by one of the firm, to which they invite the early attention of their customers and the public generally.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF THOSE BEAUTIFUL Medium Crown Moleskin Hats, called "the Young Man's Hat," something entirely new.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!—A very large assortment of Silk and Black Lace Mantillas and Points. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

SILK AND OPEN STRAW BONNETS AND INFANTS Flats. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

FANS! FANS!—MOURNING AND FANCY FANS
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

DRESS TRIMMINGS AND EMBROIDERIES.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

RIBBONS, GLOVES, UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS [Steeple Tops.] W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

ROBINSONS' GAITERS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENN OF LACE GOODS, Collars, Chimezettes and Under Sleeves.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

50 KEGS BLASTING POWDER.
20,000 feet safety fuse—just in Store.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, March 24, 1854. 87—

EXCELSIOR.—SPRING FASHIONS FOR Gentlemen's Hats—just received by
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, Jan. 25, 1853. 21—

MUSLIN CURTAINS, and DAMASK TAMBOURD Curtains, 4-4 and 6-4 Damasks.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

FANCY SILK and Linen cravats, with a handsome assortment of Pocket H'd'k'f's. and Gloves.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

STRAW MATTING!—Plain Plaid, Striped and Variegated mattings from 3-4 to 6-4.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

GARDEN SEEDS. A FULL AND FRESH SUPply of Garden Seeds, just received, and for sale by
HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
Raleigh, Feb. 1, 1854 25—

PURE and No. I qualities of White Lead, in kegs of 100 lbs. and 25 lbs., for sale by
HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
Raleigh, March 20th, 1854. 37—

CIGARS! CIGARS!!—A lot of the very best brands of imported Cigars, has just been received at
HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

SOAPS, &c.—VARIETIES OF TOILET, SHAVING, and Fancy Soaps. Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopherus, Rowlands' genuine Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Beef Marrow for the hair, for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

NORTH CAROLINA made Blacking, a superior article for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

ACKERMON'S & FARMERSTON'S Yeast Powders, a first rate and cheap article for sale by
HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

WHITE GOODS.—JACKONETTS, ENGLISH Cambric, Nainsook, checked and striped Muslin, Mull Muslin, Plain and dotted Swiss Muslin. For sale by
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, June 4:t. 1854 58—

WASHINGTON CITY LIME.—200 CASKS Washington City Lime, (superior for whitewashing) just received. For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE.
Portsmouth, Va., April 1, 1854. 40—

IRISH THOMASTON LIME.—350 CASKS Irish Thomaston Lime, per schooner "Beauchamp"—direct from Maine—now landing at our Wharf. For sale low by NIEMEYER & WHITE.
Portsmouth, Va., April1, 1854. 40—

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by
JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, September 2d, 1853. 85—

NEW SHOES BY EXPRESS.—A VERY LARGE and late arrival of Shoes, from the Manufactury's in Philadelphia, embracing Walking Shoes, Slippers, Bootees, Gaiters. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
June 22, 1854. 53—

Goldsborough Drug Store.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having returned from the North, respectfully inform the public that they have purchased, and are receiving one of the largest and most commanding stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, &c., that has ever been offered to the North Carolina Trade. As we buy almost entirely by the package, we are enabled to sell as low as any house, North or South. We would say to Physicians, Merchants and others in want, that we are prepared to duplicate all orders that have been filled North or South. We return our sincere thanks to those Physicians, Merchants and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage they have bestowed upon us, and hope by strict attention to business, and selling none but the best articles, at the lowest prices, to receive a continuance of the same.
VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Goldsborough, April 11. 45—

JUST RECEIVED 400 Kegs pure White Lead.
400 gallons Linseed Oil.
120 lbs. Chrome Yellow, dry and in oil.
60 lbs. " Green "
150 lbs. Terra de Selenna,
150 lbs. Turkey Umber, Burns and Baw.
5000 lbs. Blake's Fire Proof Paints.
50 kegs Snow White Zinc Paint,
500 lbs. Venetian Red,
50 lbs. Prus. Blue, dry and in oil.
1000 lbs. Putty.
Oayoh, Copal, Japan and black Varnish. For sale very low by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

CONGRESS WATER.—A fresh supply just to hand, and for sale at VAUGHAN & MOORE.

JOCKY CLUB CHEWING TOBACCO.—A supply of the above brand of Tobacco, in 4½ lb. boxes, this day received by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

DISTILLER'S GLUE.—50 bbls. Distiller's Glue daily expected, for sale lower than can be had elsewhere.
VAUGHAN & MOORE.

SWEET OIL.—10 Baskets best Olive Oil, for table use, for sale by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

POTASH.—4000 lbs. daily expected in 5 lb. cases, for sale by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

MCLANE'S VERMIFUGE AND PILLS.—A supply of McLanes Vermifuge and Liver Pills for sale by
VAUGHAN & MOORE.

CUPPING INSTRUMENTS.—A supply of the most improved kinds, for sale by
VAUGHAN & MOORE.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—A very large supply of Medicine Chests, made of Leather and Mahogany, to be had of VAUGHAN & MOORE.

P. F. PESCUD,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST,
Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.
March 24, 1854. 37—

OREGON PEAS.—Another supply of these celebrated Peas, is received and for sale at a reduced price, by
P. F. PESCUD.

HAIR BRUSHES.—The most extensive variety of Hair Brushes in this City, may be seen and bought very cheap at P. F. Pescud's DRUG STORE.

TOOTH BRUSHES.—I have a very large supply of splendid Tooth Brushes—for sale very low by
P. F. PESCUD.

CARTERS' SPANISH MIXTURE.—A fresh supply just received, and those troubled with Dyspepsia or diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, are urged to give it a trial. It has produced a wonderful cure in Raleigh, by the use of 2 Bottles. P. F. PESCUD.

DRESSING COMBS.—A fine assortment is to hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.—A large stock on hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

SEIDLETZ POWDERS.—A supply of very superior Seidletz Powders, just received and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.

MUSTARD.—A further supply of London Mustard of very superior quality, just received at
PESCUD'S.

BREAST PUMPS.—A supply of very superior quality for sale very low by P. F. PESCUD.

SYRINGES.—A large stock of Syringes—of all kinds, just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

LAMPS.—I will sell my present supply of Fluid Lamps, at reduced prices, as I desire to introduce a new style.
P. F. PESCUD.

FRESH CONGRESS WATER.—A fresh supply just received, and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

GLUE, GLUE.—A large supply of White and Brown Glue just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

CHELTENHAM SALTS.—A supply in store and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, and Fancy articles in great variety, for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

LYON'S KATHIRON.—12 Dozen Bottles just received and for sale wholesale and retail, by
P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

CHEWING TOBACCO.—I have seven brands of the finest qualities of Chewing Tobacco, one of which is put up by Y. & E. P. Jones, and claimed the Premium at our State Fair, for sale in packages or lots to suit the trade, by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, November 4th, 1853. 101—

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can exterminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

PAINTS AND OILS.—A VERY LARGE SUPPLY of all kinds of PAINTS, OILS, and VARNISHES to hand and for sale, lower than can be bought elsewhere, on the most accommodating terms by P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

WINDOW GLASS.—A LARGE SUPPLY OF ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES, kept on hand or ordered, to suit any size sash at very low rates.
Also, a good supply of PUTTY. Dealers will please give me a chance to fill their orders before buying elsewhere, if they want good bargains. P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CALL AT PESCUD'S DRUG STORE FOR YOUR supplies of American and Foreign PERFUMERY, TOOTH and HAIR BRUSHES, COARSE and FINE COMBS, SOAPS and SHAVING CREAMS, POMADES and HAIR OILS.
Pescud keeps a large stock and sells at a small advance to consumers and the trade.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CIGARS AND CHEWING TOBACCO.—THE lovers' of the WEED will be glad to hear that the subscriber has received an invoice of Superior Cigars—fine Cut and Lump Chewing Tobacco, various brands, and some Smoking Tobacco, as fragrant as they can find anywhere.
P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

TURNER'S N. C. ALMANAC FOR 1854. For sale, wholesale and retail by
H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1853. 98—

PIANOS, MUSIC, STRINGS, &c.—ANOTHER Lot of new and splendid Pianos, of fashionable style and elegant tone and finish, just opened at the
N. C. MUSIC STORE.

A BEAUTIFUL 5 OCTAVE MELODEON, with three beautiful Pedals, for inspection and sale at the MUSIC STORE.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE MUSIC received at the MUSIC STORE.
September 9, 1853. 85—

Direct Importation of Coffee.

3500 BAGS IMPORTED RIO COFFEE EXpected to arrive from Rio Janeiro, per brig Mary MacRae, about first of July.
The object of this importation being to establish a *direct trade* in this article, we will endeavor to make it the interest of Merchants and Dealers to purchase from us.
J. & D. MACRAE & CO.
Wilmington, N. C., June 12, 1854. 61—1m.

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor,*) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.
He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,
Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods,
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy,
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.
FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting in part of
Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 3-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.
In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.
With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.
Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.
The latest Paris and London fashions just received.
Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.
He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

STATIONARY, BLANK BOOKS, ENVELOPES AND PAPER of every description; Perfumery, Brushes. Also, Fancy Goods, in great variety.
The Store of the Subscriber has lately been replenished with New Goods, from the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Importing Houses, and from all the principal American manufacturers. Among his extensive assortment may be found all kinds of Letter, Cap, Drawing, Note and Fancy Papers, White, Buff and Enameled Envelopes; Papier Mache, Rosewood, Mahogany and Leather Writing Desks, Work Bokes, &c.; Cloth, Leather and Papier Mache Portefolios; all styles of Card Cases and Porte Monnies, Wallets and Pocket Books; Steel, Silk and Kid Purses; Bankers' Cases; Lubin's Celebrated Genuine Perfumes; Farina's Unrivaled Cologne; Bridal, Glove and Handkerchief Perfumed Boxes; Building Blocks, Wood Alphabets; Pearl and Ivory Tablets; Games too numerous to mention; Hair, Cloth, Hat, Tooth, Nail and Lather Brushes; Gentlemen's Dressing Cases; Shell and Horn Dressing Combs; Ivory Combs; Ladies' Companions, Spool Stands; all kinds Rubber Balls; Vesta Lights; Tea Bells; Toilet and Travelling Glasses; Tooth Powder, Hair Oils, Toilet and Shaving Soaps; Chessmen, Dominoes, Back Gammon Boards, Chessboards, Dice, Checkers; Sewing Birds; Penknives, Scissors and Shears.
A splendid assortment of Gold Pens, in Gold and Silver Cases; Steel Pens, fifty styles; Pen Nibs and Quills; Letter Seals or Stamps, all styles; the best of Wax, warranted to burn free; Water Colors; Fancy Paper and Glass Boxes; Transparent, Porcelain and Paper Slates. A large assortment of Visiting and Wedding Cards; Stationary Articles in general; Wedding Stationary and "Fixins," best qualities; Patent Blot Pads; Diaries; Ledgers, Day and Cash Books, Journals, &c.; Letter Copying Presses, Books and Ink; Mathematical Instructions; Blotting Papers; Paper Folders and Paper Weights; Erasers; Mouth Glue; Indelible Inks; Inkstands, of One Hundred different varieties.
All of the above described articles can be found in greater profusion and variety than in any house South of the Potomac, besides other articles too numerous to mention. Call and see for yourself. They will be sold at the lowest prices, either at wholesale or retail.
HENRY D. TURNER,
No. 1, Fayetteville Street,
January 25, 1854. Raleigh, N. C. 21—

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.
Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.
The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

"AURRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.
"Mr. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1852. 59—

OUR NEW STOCK!!

E. L. HARDING HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND opened his stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, comprising all the new and desirable styles of Fine French Cassimere Pants, Marseilles and Silk Vests, Superior French Cloth Frock and Sack Coats—besides all the medium qualities.
These Goods are made up EXPRESSLY for our own sales, consequently the *Garments are made* in the latest and best style.
We can confidently and safely recommend our goods to wear well, as many can testify who have purchased from us for years past.
Our arrangements are such that we can take measures and have garments made in the best style, and a good 'FIT' guaranteed.
In reference to Dress Shirts, we would call the attention of our customers to our styles. Orders taken, and shirts made to measure, in two weeks time. In fact we are prepared to suit our customers in every respect.
☞ Call at HARDING'S for GOOD GOODS.
Raleigh, March 24, 1854. 37—

E. L. HARDING—*Opposite Messrs. Evans & Cook*—Manufacturer and Dealer in Superior READY MADE CLOTHING, is now receiving—
Superior black doe skin Pants,
do fancy do do do
do white linen drill do
do do do duck do
do fancy do do do
do black satin D. B. Vest,
do do do S. B. do
do do silk do
do fancy do do
do farmer satins do.
do white Marseilles D. B. Vest,
do do do S. B. do
do figured do do
do black cloth frock Coats,
do do do dress do
do fancy do frock do
do do do sack do
with all the medium qualities.
For bargains in well made Goods, call at
HARDING'S.
April 4, 1854. 40—

DAILY LINE BETWEEN PORTSMOUTH, NORFOLK, EDENTON AND PLYMOUTH. On and after Saturday 14th instant, the Steamer SCHULTZ will be placed on the route from Black Water to Plymouth, thus forming a daily line, (Sundays excepted.)
The STAG, Capt. Middleton, will leave Black Water on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, immediately after the arrival of the Cars from Portsmouth. Returning, will leave Plymouth in the evening of the same days.
The SCHULTZ, Capt. Halsey, will leave Black Water on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays after the arrival of the Cars from Portsmouth. Returning, will leave Plymouth on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, as 6 o'clock, A. M. Passing up and down the River in the day time, arriving at Black Water in time for the Express Train.
The SCHULTZ will leave Edenton at 8 o'clock, A. M.; will pass by Colerain at 9½; will be at the Gatesville Wharf at about 11; Winton at 12 o'clock; and Reddick's at 1 P. M.
Passengers coming off in Boats will be taken on board at any point on the Chowan River.
Freight will be received and landed at all convenient points on the River.
J. W. KEELING, *Agent.*
April 3, 1854. 40—tf.

SPRING TRADE 1854.—TO NORTH CAROLINA MERCHANTS.—By the arrival of Steamer Europa and Packet ship Panama, we are in possession of our Spring Importation of Foreign Goods, selected for our sales by Mr. Wm. Weddall in the ENGLISH, SCOTISH & IRISH markets.
We have also received from the Eastern Cities a large and commanding stock of Domestic Fabrics, purchased from First Hands, which we are prepared to offer to the Trade at as low prices as they can be found in any market.
North Carolina Merchants are respectfully invited to give us a call when they visit our market.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.
March 7, 1854. 52—y.

VALUABLE BOOKS.—AMERICAN POULTRY Yard by D. J. Brown.
The Diseases of Domestic Animals, by R. L. Allen.
American Bee Keeper's mannal, illustrated with many engravings by T. B. Miller.
American Bird Fancier, considered with reference to the breeding, rearing, feeding, management, &c., of cage and house birds, illustrated with engravings by D. J. Brown.
American architect, comprising original designs of cheap country and village residences, with details, specifications, plans, directions, and an estimate of the cost of each design, by John W Ritch, architect. First and second series, 2 vols. in one.
Domestic Medicine—Gun's Domestic medicine, or poor man's friend in the hours of affliction, pain and Sickness. Raymond's new revised addition, improved and enlarged, by John C. Gunn, 8 vo.
Practical Agriculture, by James F. W. Johnston, F. R. S. S. S. and E.
Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry; lectures on the application of chemistry and geology to agriculture; new edition, with an appendix.
Youatt and Martin on Cattle by Ambrose Stevens;
Youatt on the structure and diseases of the horse; also practical rules for buyers, breeders, smiths, &c.; edited by W. C. Spooner, with an account of the breeds in the United States, by Henry S. Randall.
Cole's American Veterinarian, or diseases of domestic animals.
Mason's Farrier, comprising a geneeal description of the horse, with modes of management in all cases, and treatment of diseases, &c.
Coles American fruit book.
Breck's book on flowers.
A treatise on the construction, heating and ventilation of hot-houses.
Buist on the culture of the rose.
American flower garden directors, containing directions for the culture of plants, in the hot house, green house, &c., by Buist.
Johnson's dictionary of gardening, edited by David Landreth.
Schenck's gardner's text book.
The American fowl breeder, illustrated.
Dixen's & Kerrs ornamental and domestic poultry, with colored illustrations.
Bennett's domestic poultry book.
Miner's "
Allen's Domestic Animals.
Beech's American practico and family physician, thick 8vo. shp. This work having been recently thoroughly revised, no additions or improvements can be made.
Landscape gardening, park and pleasure grounds, by Smith.
Practical treatise on the culture of the Grape, by J. Fiske Allen.
The progressive farmer, T. A. Nash.
Coleman's practical agriculture, and rural economy.
Rodger's scientific agriculture.
Calcareous Manures, by Edmund Ruffin.
Clatter and Youatt's cattle doctor, by Skinner.
Youatt on the pig.
Hoare on the grape vine.
Stevens' book of the farm; a complete guide to the farmer, steward, ploughman, cattleman, shepherd, fieldworker, and dairy maid, by Henry Stevens, with 450 illustrations to which are added explanatory notes, remarks, &c., by J. S. Skinner, really one of the best books for a farmer to possess, 2 vols.
The American farm book, R. L. Allen.
The cottage and farm bee keeper; a practical work, by a county curate.
Allen's rural architecture, comprising Farm Houses, Cottages, Carriage Houses, Sheep Cotes, Piggories, Barns, &c., &c., by Lewis F. Allen.
The American Huck book, by Dana.
The rose culturist.
Blake's Farmer at home; a family text book for the country, by Rev. John L. Clake, D. D.
For sale by H. D. TURNER.
Pioneer Bookseller, Raleigh N. C.
April 15, 1854. 43—

SELLING AT COST!

READY MADE CLOTHING. The subscribers, having determined to quit Ready Made Clothing, offer the remainder of their Spring and Summer Stock at 10 per cent above cost.
Blue, Black and Brown Cloth Coats,
Brown, Grass and Fancy Linen do.,
Black Alpaca and Broadcloth do.,
Black D. eskin and Fancy Cassimere Pants,
Fancy and Plain Linen Pants,
Fancy Cottonade and Anion Pants,
Black Satin and Fancy Silk Vests.
Buff, White and Fancy Marseilla Vests,
Shirts, Collars, &c., &c.
The above goods are of the latest styles, and well made. Call and buy cheap. EVANS & COOKE.
ALSO, on hand a good assortment of Spring and Summer Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Boots and Shoes, &c., which will be sold cheap. EVANS & COOKE.
Raleigh, May 10. 50—

$150,000 WHOLESALE STOCK OF BOOTS and Shoes, for Spring 1854, by
H. ADDINGTON & Co., Norfolk, Va.

W. WE would call attention of Merchants in Virginia and North Carolina to this immense stock of BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING TRUNKS, VALICES, CARPET BAGS, &c., amounting to $150,000.
It is one of the most varied because it embraces every kind of Boots and Shoes that can be found in the United States, and is the BEST selected stock in all Virginia.
The goods are made to order by the best manufacturers in this country expressly for OUR WHOLESALE TRADE, and it is consequently better suited to the Trade of Virginia and North Carolina than any wholesale stock of Boots and Shoes ordinarily found elsewhere.
Besides having better goods, *the sizes* are made regular to avoid an over large quantity of small sizes, which is a great evil to the Merchant, and one of universal complaint. Our care has been to avoid this evil in giving orders for the manufacture of our stock of Boots and Shoes.
☞ We are prepared to sell these goods *a shade lower* than any other house in Virginia, and *we will* do it. City and Country Merchants are therefore invited to call and look for themselves.
☞ Terms 6 months credit.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.,
Norfolk, Va.
March 24, 1854. 37—

SPRING 1854.—WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE, *Petersburg, Va.* We take pleasure in announcing to the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina, that one of our house has just returned from the North and East, where he has purchased an extensive and commanding stock of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valices, Wrapping Paper, Lacings, &c., and all other articles belonging to our branch of business.
Our assortment this season will be much larger and more varied than heretofore, in order to meet the demands of a rapidly increasing trade. Our goods have all been bought of First Hands, and selected with great care by an old buyer, of thirty years experience, with special reference to the wants of the Virginia and North Carolina Merchants.
We are now in receipt of a portion of our stock and are in daily expectation of large accessions thereto, which will render our assortment one of the most complete and attractive ever offered to the Southern Trade.
In soliciting an examination we assure our friends and the public generally, that our prices shall be found as low and as reasonable as those of any similar establishment south of Massachusetts.
☞ Merchants and others buying by the Package or Dozen will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it is our determination to sell as cheap as any of our northern competitors.
W. R. JOHNSON & CO.,
Two doors below Paul & McIlwaine,
East side Sycamore st., Petersburg, Va.
Feb. 23, 1854. 32—1y.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER, ANTONIO PIZZINI, *Foreign and Domestic Confectioner and Fruit Dealer*, formerly of Richmond, Virginia, has the pleasure of informing the citizens of Raleigh and the adjacent country, that he has opened (three doors below Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker)
A Splendid Confectionary and Fruit Establishment!
In his store will be found at all times all that is nice, sweet and agreeable to the taste. Believing that the citizens of the place desire the establishment of a house of this kind, he hopes, by attention to the trade, to merit a portion of its favors. ANTONIO PIZZINI.

N. B. He keeps constantly on hand—
Oranges, Lemons, per box, | Preserves,
Raisins, per whole, ½ and ¼ boxes, | Cordials,
Nuts of all kinds, | Cigars of all kinds,
Figs and Prunes, | French and German Fancy Goods.
STEAM CANDIES (fancy and plain) manufactured by myself, and warranted as good as any in the United States. The above articles can be had at wholesale and retail.
April 15, 1854. A. PIZZINI. 44—

JUST IN SEASON.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE just received from New York the largest assortment of *Walking Canes*, comprising Whalebone, India Rubber, Lignum Vitae, Malacca, Rattan, &c., &c.
Also *French* and *Spanish Fans* of all descriptions. Come and see, and we will give you satisfaction.
S. MAHLER & CO.
P. S. On hand a few *beautiful gold and silver mountings*, manufactured by H. MAHLER.
Raleigh, May 5th, 1854. 49—tf.

75 DOZEN STANDING COLLARS at HARDING'S.

IMPORTED Cigars of various and best brands, just received at Haywood's & Scott's Drug Store.

A NEW MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA. The undersigned are preparing, and will publish as soon as the necessary Surveys, &c., can be obtained, a New Large and Complete MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA, five feet by three, well engraved and finished in the best style.
It is admitted on all sides, that such a work is a great desideratum in our State, and it is in consequence of the frequent enquiries on this subject, that the undersigned have embarked in the enterprise.
The only attempted work of this kind is that of McRee, published in 1833; and since then the Counties, Towns, Roads and Post-offices have increased in number, and all our works of Internal Improvements, with small exceptions, been set on foot.
It is intended that the New Map, now proposed to be pubsished, shall contein, accurately laid down, all the Natural Features of the State—the Inlets, Harbors, Sounds, Lakes, Rivers, Creeks, Mountains, &c.
Also, the public improvements and artifical divisions. The Railroads, Plank roads, Counties, County towns, Post-offices, Cities Villages, Post-roads and Canals, Colleges, Academies, &c., &c.
WILLIAM D. COOK,
SAMUEL PEARCE.
Information from any source, and which may be of service in making the above work, will be thankfully received. All communications should be addressed to
Raleigh, May 30, 1854. WM. D. COOKE. 56—

STOP THE RASCAL.—ON THE 12TH OF APRIL I hired to a man styling himself "S. LONG, of Louisiana," a Horse and Buggy, for a few days only, as he alleged. He stated his intention to be to visit Chapel Hill—thence to return to Raleigh, on his way to Nash county. Since that time, *I have heard nothing of him.*
The horse is a small flea-bitten grey—his under jaw hanging lower than the upper. The Buggy is a good, strong, substantial one. The Harness is ordinary black mounted Buggy Harness. *The man* is of common height, with light sandy hair, and *looks* the gentleman.
I will give a reward of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for such information as will enable me to recover the Horse and Buggy. EDW. YARBROUGH, JR.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—6t.

JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS—CHEAPER THAN EVER!! The Subscribers take great pleasure in informing the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that they have just received an entirely new stock of all the articles in their line.
Thankful for the liberal patronage already received, they will do all in their power to deserve a continuance of the same.
Their present stock consists in part of
JEWELRY—Gold Earrings, Breastpins, Cuffpins, Fingerrings, Sleevebuttons, Bracelets, Lockets, Fob and Guard Chains, Pencils, Pens, Watches, &c., &c.
FANCY GOODS, &c.,—Berlin and French Caskets, Furnish Leather Reticules of all sizes, Paper mache Workboxes, Spanish and French Fans from 50 cents to $7 00, Portmonies of Leather, Velvet and Pearl, French Cigar cases, Pocket books, Wostenholm's celebrated Cutlery, Dressing and Pocket Combs of Ivory, Buffalo India Rubber and round Combs, Puff, Tucking and side Combs, Faber's pencils, French flowerwares of all descriptions, Fancy cups and saucers, from 40 cents to $5, Gothic 1 and 8 day Clocks, German silver Castors, wax, kid, crying and India Rubber dolls of all sizes, Looking Glasses from 5 cents to $2 50.
All kinds of Perfumery and Toilet requisites.
China and Glassware of various descriptions, &c.
CONFECTIONARY, &c.—Common and French Candies, Pickles, Preserves, Brandy Fruit, Prunes, Raisins, Currants, Citron, Nuts, Wines, Vinegar, Porter, Ale, Cordials, Bitters, Schiedam Schnaps, &c., &c. F. MAHLER & CO.
Raleigh, April 10, 1854. 42—

33 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
100 Packages of Steam Refined do.,
200 Bags Rio, Laguira and St. Domingo Coffee,
35 Chests Superior Green and Black Teas,
300 Boxes Sperm, Adamantine and Mould Candles,
Just received and for sale low, by
BAIN, H

From our Washington Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, July 8, 1854.

Proceedings of Congress in the Senate and House—Judge Douglas—Col. Orr—General Appropriation bill—Fortification bill and Diplomatic purposes bill—Reason why the latter failed—Reconsidered and passed—Course of Col. Benton—His prospects and purposes—Gen. Butler—The Presidential—Secretary of the Navy—Death of Thomas Ritchie—Mr. Craige, &c.

This week has been one of labor in both Houses of Congress. The extreme heat of the weather admonishes all to keep cool—all broils, battles and brandy are avoided, and good temper, fans and ice water are in demand. By much labor the Senate has despatched all the important Territorial bills, and much time is spent in considering in secret session the various treaties and executive nominations. Judge Douglas was absent for a day or so, and addressed, on the 4th inst., a large Mass Meeting in Philadelphia, on the exciting subjects of the day. His speech, as well as that of Hon. James L. Orr, of South Carolina, was of the most eloquent character, and will, as I was informed, by a well informed Philadelphia statesman who was present, tell in the approaching elections in that State. By the by, Col. Orr is one of the most useful members in Congress Constant at his duties, the Chairman of a most important Committee he examines every subject with minute care, and has as much weight from the soundness of his principles as any member in the House. He was near beingchosen speaker of the present Congress, and doubtlessis destined to occupy this elevated sition. By his parliamentary experience, the general appropriation bill, without which the wheels of government must stop, was saved from defeat. The opponents of the administration in the Committee of the whole clogged the bill with every sort of amendment and extravagance, and rendered it so obnoxious that the friends of the Administration could not vote for its passage in the House, and these very men who thus voted for these amendments voted against the bill. Thus on Thursday last the bill was lost in the House. Col. Orr, finding this about to be the case, voted with the majority and thus was enabled to move a reconsideration, which next day was done, the bill, freed from some of its most odious features, was passed and sent to the Senate.

The course of Col. Benton seems daily to become more and more furious. The ancients had a maxim that "those whom the Gods wish to destroy they first make mad." He seems to rage with most intense anger against every thing and every body. His letter published in the Union of yesterday, uses towards a Senator, (Petit of Indiana,) the vulgar epithets of "*liar*," "*dirty dog*," &c., and on yesterday towards his colleague, (Phelps) one of the most able men of the delegation, he used the same classic and genteel dialect, and declared that "he would score him naked, with rods of iron, heated in the furnaces of Hell." Indeed, we have fallen upon evil times when a service of "thirty years in the Senate" produces such fruits. Benton has outlived his usefulness as a public man, unless his temper is more softened and his prejudices less violent. It is supposed that this is his last session in Congress, although he is again a candidate, independent of all party. The regularly nominated candidate of the Democrats in his district is Mr. Polk, who is opposed by Kennett, around whom the Whigs rally to a man. If this be the case, Bullion's last Congress is come, and he retires from the service of the people forever.

It is said here that Gen. Butler declines the honor of being Governor of Nebraska, which unsought by Lim was conferred by the President. This brave old citizen soldier needs no more laurels than those already won by him in the battle field, and in the halls of Congress, and prefers retirement and repose. The President voluntarily offered him this testimonial of his confidence, and it is alike worthy of his head and heart.

You have doubtless seen the Resolutions of the New Hampshire Legislature, denouncing the erection of any territory without prohibiting slavery, and that those who sustained the principles of the Nebraska Bill were "*traitors to freedom and human rights.*" The State of Maine too has gone off against the Administration upon this question, so just in itself, and so invaluable to the South—and at this very moment, the old key stone of Pennsylvania is rocking with convulsions produced by fanaticism and whiggery, united against the patriotic and noble stand of President Pierce—and itis fearedthat the elections this fall will be antagonistic to him. And why is all this? Has not under this administration, the neutrality of our nation been maintained? Has not the rights of our citizens in foreign lands been vindicated, even at the mouth of the cannon? Has not our flag been honored in every land, and at home? Have not the Laws and Constitution been supported, even in the face of an armed mob, by his foresight and firmness! Can, then, any Southern man doubt the sincerity of General Pierce, and his loyalty to the Constitutional rights of the South? Had he been less true to his plighted vows, and his whole career in public life, these infuriated scisms had never occured; and can, then, any man in the South refuse to yield to him the testimonials of his respect?

But these angry clouds will soon be dispersed by the sun light of truth, and the firmness and magnanmity of Gen. Pierce be appreciated and acknowledged by a grateful country. His term of service like that of Jefferson and Jackson, will close in a blaze of glory, and history ranks his administration as one of the brighest eras of the Republic.

The U. S. Steam Ship San Jacinto after a trial trip of her Engine at sea, has proved an excellent craft. It will be recollected there was some complaint, when Mr. Dobbin made this contract for the refitting of this ship that the money should only be paid, after due trial and examination by competent Engineers.—Hitherto our Naval Steamers in some instances have failed, from the fact that the contractors went for making as much money and as unfaithful work as possible—and Uncle Sam footed the bill, and suffered the loss.

The death of the Nestor of the Southern Press, the venerable Thomas Ritchie, occurred on the 3rd inst., being in his 76th year. Could he have lived one day more the co-incidence, of 4th of July '76 with the death of one of the most able statesman and most amiable of men, would have been remarkable. A part of the Virginia delegation, Mr. Dobbin and Mr. Corcoran were the pall bearers—and his remains were taken to Richmond, the scene of so many of his triumphs.

Your North Carolina delegation in Congress stand the severe warm weather, and their heavy labors with as much comfort as could be expected. I regret to say that the House has been deprived of much of the services of the Hon. Benton Craige by severe illness—which will account for his absence from the House, and his apparent neglect of his constituents.

The weather is so warm, (thermometer 98 in the shade) that I must stop. L. D.

PAPIER MACHE. Papier Mache is becoming one of our most important articles of manufacture. In evrey furniture, jewelry's or fancy store, whichever way we turn, we behold rich and beautiful articles of furniture and bijouterie constructed of papiermache, resplendent in all the richness of pearl and gold, and rejoicing in the possession of hues which rival the rainbow in in magnificence. But the use of papier mache is not confined entirely to ornamental or in door purposes. It is claimed as a valuable auxilary to the architect. In the town of Bergen, in Prussia, is an elegant church, capable of holding 1,000 persons constructed entirely, statues and all, of papier mache. Turning our attention to Australia, we find that there too, have been reared papier mache churches, and not only churches, but dwelling houses and even villages of papier mache.

There are extensive manufactories of this article both in England and on the continent. The Northwestern Gazette contains an interesting description of plain gray wrapping-paper, pasted together in successive layers, with a paste made of glue-flour, and boiling water. When it is to be moulded into the form of solid furniture, the paper is first pasted upon a model of sufficient thickness, it is then pressed with extreme power, cut in two so that the model may be taken out, and the parts being glued together again upon the edges, it is then turned, and filled and polished, and baked, and varnished again. The last baking imparts its black color. If it is to be inlaid, the pearl and other material ore fastened on in their layers, and the varnishing process is repeated until the black and inlaid parts present a uniform surface. It is then polished, and painted, and shaded and the work is then finished. Papier mache furniture being hollow, is lighter than wood, although the papier mache itself is heavier, more compact and quite as strong as the ordinary woods.

Boston Journal.

(Correspondence of the North Carolina Standard.)

PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1854.

DEAR SIR: It may be of interest to the North Carolina public to know that a new work, illustrating the Revolutionary History of the State has just gone to press in this City. The work is by the Rev. E. Caruthers, D. D. of Guilford County, author of the Life of Caldwell—a book, by the way—(I mean the Life of Caldwell) which contains more original and authentic matter connected with our early history than any work ever published. Written, printed and bound in North Carolina, with a title calculated to make the impression that the work was a purely religious biography, the people of the State have not generally appreciated the life of Caldwell; but to such persons as Gov. Swain and others who have had occasion to look minutely into the transactions of the past, the work of Dr. Caruthers is invaluable, especially as it appeared just in time to rescue and embody for posterity a true and important account of the Regulation troubles, and to place this obscure and formerly totally perverted portion of the honorable career of our fathers, in its true light before the world.

The work which Dr. C. is now publishing is of a character more entertaining to the general reader, and fills an imnortant void in our general Literature. It is entitled "Revolutionary Incidents and Sketches of Character, chiefly in the Old North State." From which you may infer the interesting nature of the contents. Those minor incidents, often more thrilling and romantic than the creations of imagination, and which are passed in silence or barely alluded to by the general historian, will now be laid before the public in all their details; and in such incidents exhibiting heroism and love of liberty in their most touching phases, no State has been richer than our own long neglected North Carolina. The work in question begins with a carefully prepared history of the Rising in the Scotch Counties, under the lead of McDonald, and contains accounts of the exploitsof the noted tory marauder, Col. David Fanning, of the services to the Whig cause of Col. Alexander Balfour, with a number of minor incidents and sketches of character, and of the tory warfare in the middle Counties. These constitute the first volume of the work now in press; and if properly encouraged Dr. C. proposes to issue another work with biographical sketches of Governors Caswell, Burke, Generals Howe, Rutherford, Graham, Cols. Harnett, Ashe, Mr. Hooper, &c. &c.

It strikes me that the second volume might be made a very important work, especially if the friends of the leaders of the Revolution in North Carolina would take on themselves a little trouble in furnishing Dr. C. (whose address is Greensborough,) with the materials in their possession, anecdotes, sketches, tradition, &c. &c.

As a historian Dr. Caruthers is impartial, accurate, diligent in the collection of materials, and patient in their examination. As a man he is deeply embued with veneration forthe memory of those who secured our liberties, while his attachment to his native State, and his untiring efforts to illustrate its early history, entitle him to the gratitude of all its public spirited citizens. North Carolina is claiming her children, demanding her true position in the world. Let her people be just to themselves and to their native land, and they will not long have to complain of the neglect of "the rest of mankind." We must respect ourselves, and this will challenge the respect of others; and in this spirit let us receive every offering like that which Dr. Caruthers is about to make to his cotemporaries.

The work in question will appear about the 1st of August, and will be published by *Hays & Zell*, 195 *Market*, formerly Troutman and Hays,—Mr. Hays being well known in North Carolina as a very liberal and accommodating dealer.

I have come on here to take a view on the spot of the operations of the Common School Systems in some of the Northern States; but the time which I can spare to this, some four weeks from my departure from North Carolina, will prevent me from gaining as full an insight into the details and practical workings of the systems here and further North, as I could desire. In former years, however, I have had opportunities of making observations, and I have nearly all the Reports, Laws, Regulations, &c., from the States North and West, which have taken the lead in Common Schools; and a careful study of the condition of things at home and abroad, only confirms in my mind a rooted conviction that in facilities for general edudation and success in industrial pursuits, and in all the elements that can make a people truly great, happy, virtuous and prosperous, North Carolina abounds as much, if not more than any of her sister States. Nature has furnished the means, but she requires us to avail ourselves of them—to be industrious and persevering.

C. H. W.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN BERTIE.

A Democratic meeting was held on the 24th June at Erwin's Store in the County of Bertie, North Carolina. A committee of James M. Perry, Duncan L. Cole, and H. J. Britt, was appointed to draw up Resolutions and names to put before the meeting.

The name of N. H. Thompson in the Senate, and the names of Wm. A. Ferguson, and John White, Esqs., in the Commons, was laid before the meeting by the Committee, all of whom were unanimously nominated. After which the following Resolutions were adopted:

1st. *Resolved*, That we believe in a strict adhesion to the time-honored practice of Conventions by the people to nominate their candidates.

2nd. *Resolved*, That this Convention does expressly re-affirm and endorse the Resolutions of the Democratic State Convention in regard to the public lands and on the subject of free suffrage. And we cannot and will not support any man who does not pledge himself in favour of those resolutions.

3d. *Resolved*, That we are determined to advocate the just and true republican principle of free suffrage to the full extent and best of our ability in the ensuing campaign.

4th. *Resolved*, That we most heartily concur in the nomination of that firm and gallant Democrat, THOMAS BRAGG, for the Gubernatorial Chair of North Carolina. And with such a standard-bearer we go into the field of battle with renewed and unshaken confidence.

5th. *Resolved*, That we will give the nominees of this Convention our most hearty support; and use every exertion to the best of our ability to secure their election.

6th. *Resolved*, That these Resolutions be published in the North Carolina Standard and the Democratic Pioneer.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

A. OXBY, *Chm'n.*

H. J. BRITT, *Sec't.*

A GREAT MAN FALLEN. After a long and honorable career, Thomas Ritchie is at rest. In a devotion of nearly half a century to the editorial profession, Mr. Ritchie contributed as largely to the Democratic party, and exerted as wide and as long-continued an influence over the politics of the United States, as any man, perhaps, who has ever taken part in their discussion—more than dozens of noisy aspirants, who have been elevated by his exertions and the fruits of his earnest study and self-sacrificing labors to high and conspicuous positions. Never, in the course of a long life, seeking or holding office, yet the trusted friend of the ablest and purest occupants of the presidential chair—the recognised leader of his party in Virginia, and in a great measure throughout the South, few men have occupied a more responsible position, and none could have occupied it more purely, or, generally speaking, with greater ability. Like all other men, in the course of a long life, he must have committed errors, for none are perfect, and the course of a leading editor, whose foot is always in the arena, and who *must* take sides and avow opinions promptly upon all questions as they arise, is a peculiarly trying one; yet through that ordeal Mr. Ritchie passed with as few errors of judgment to regret as most men who have been placed under no such necessity of continual committal; and his errors were those of judgment alone, for in his devotion to principle he never wavered; nor could any act or expression of his life throw a shade of doubt upon his ardent patriotism. Posterity will assign Mr. Ritchie a place among the great American statesmen, who have illustrated the first half of the nineteenth century. *Wil. Journal.*

Thomas J. Morisey Esq., of Robeson, has declared himself a candidate to represent the Senatorial District composed of Richmond and Robeson Counties, in the next General Assembly. *Fay. Car.*

The Standard.

BRAGG AND VICTORY!

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1854

FOR GOVERNOR:

THOMAS BRAGG,

OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Democratic Republican Ticket for Wake.

FOR THE SENATE:

GASTON H. WILDER.

FOR THE COMMONS:

NATHANIEL G. RAND,
ALSEY HUNTER,
WILSON W. WHITAKER.

We give below the following list of appointments made by Gen. Dockery, at which Mr. Bragg will meet him:

Lenoir, Caldwell,	Friday,	14 "
Morganton,	Saturday,	15 "
Marion,	Monday,	17 "
Rutherfordton,	Wednesday,	19 "

THE PUBLIC LAND QUESTION.

Speech of Mr. Disney, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, on the subject of the Public Lands.

The Hon. D. T. Disney, of Ohio, delivered a speech in the House on the 27th of April and 7th June, 1854, on the subject of the public domain, which is most important and valuable for the facts and arguments it contains. We regret that we cannot find space for this document entire, but we shall proceed in this and our next issue, to condense portions of it and make extracts, so that our readers may have the benefit of it in substance for the pending campaign. Mr. Disney is the Chairman of the House Committee on public lands—he has had the best opportunities for studying and understanding the whole question; and his facts and opinions are, therefore, entitled to peculiar weight.

In his 27th of April speech Mr. Disney opens by referring to the value of the public domain to the present generation and to posterity—deprecates all measures tending to squander or divide them among the States—says that amid all the strifes and contests of parties for the last sixty years, the public domain has hitherto been preserved intact and in all its integrity—that the people of the United States are a reading and thinking people, and will sooner or later thoroughly understand the question—that they will then see that it is their own property which is proposed to be bestowed upon them by these schemes of plunder—that the proposition to take from one pocket to fill another, will not pay, but the result will be a sacrifice of the substantial interests of the country. Though a representative from a Western State, he opposes the graduation bill; and the bill introduced by Mr. Bennett, of New York, for the distribution of a large portion of the public lands among the old States, is next taken up. And here his facts, and the views he takes of the question generally, are especially conclusive. He literally *gibbets* the figures and *facts* of Mr. Bennett, whose speech, be it borne in mind, was the text-book for that of the Hon. S. H. Rogers, of this State on the same question. Let Mr. Disney be read and heard wherever the speeches of Mr. Bennett, and Mr. Badger, and Mr. Rogers, are quoted as authority on this question; and our word for it, the triumph of the advocates of the old doctrine of holding the lands will be signal and complete. There is no question, in the entire range of American politics, upon which the people have been so deceived and imposed upon as on this. It has been the standing theme for years of Whig appeal, deception, misrepresentation, and downright falsehood; and we rejoice that such men as Shaw and Disney have come forward to set the facts as they are, and as the public records show them to be, in so clear a light before the people.

Of the bill of Mr. Bennett to divide a portion of the public lands among the States, Mr. Disney says:

"This bill is introduced by the gentleman from New York, [Mr. Bennett.] It has been advocated by him in a speech made upon this floor, the principles of which were all set out by him in the report which he heretofore submitted, and of which I now propose to speak. With the matters in that report and speech it is now my purpose to deal. But I desire first to say, that, in a legislative experience somewhat extended, it has been my fortune to see legislative reports more or less remarkable in their character, but I never before saw so remarkable a document as this. Of all the public documents that have ever fallen under my eye during my legislative experience, I never yet have seen one which will compare at all with this. I have occasionally seen a document remarkable for a blunder, but then it was only a single blunder. But this is remarkable for its blunders in regard to every fact it undertakes to state. Here is a grave report deliberately presented to this House, and through it to the country, presenting a long and imposing array of figures and pretended statements of facts, not one of which, so far as I have examined them, is true—not one. This is strong language; but I mean it just as I use it.

I said to the gentleman from New York, [Mr. Bennett] yesterday, that it was my purpose to gibbet his report. I commence that operation now, and I think when I am done with it, not even the gentleman from New York will have any disposition to put his hand upon the carcass, or feel at all disposed towards an effort to take it down. Why, sir, an occasional error or blunder in figures may be attributed to hasty preparation, or inadvertence. But when a whole document teems with errors and blunders from beginning to end, and when the facts and principles are all confounded in one universal mass, what are we to say in regard to the gentleman who presented it to the House?

I should weary your attention were I to enter into a discussion of all the details of this remarkable document. I will not attempt it, but I will take up enough of it to unmistakably expose its character. The general burden of the speech ond of the report—for the report is the speech, and the speech is the report—is, first, that, by the Constitution, Congress being empowered to dispose of the public lands, there being no words of limitation expressed with regard to the exercise of the power, therefore Congress can dispose of them in any manner and for any purpose it may see fit and proper.

The gentleman then parades long columns of figures to show the grants to the respective States, and makes the general allegation that these lands have been granted and given away in the most extravagant profusion. To use his own words, and I do it for the purpose of doing the gentleman exact justice, he says that "the lands are being squandered, granted, and given away with the most reckless and extravagant profusion." He then gives a statement in figures, and pretends to make out that, in the aggregate, no less than one hundred and twenty eight millions of acres of the public lands have been granted, and given away with the most reckless and extravagant profusion." He then gives a statement in the aggregate, no less than one hundred and twenty eight millions of acres of public lands have been given and granted as gifts to the new States.

Now, sir, there is one fact running through all this report, and also through the speech of the gentleman from New York, which would be exceedingly amusing, were it not for the importance of the subject—and that is, that, with the most innocent simplicity, the gentleman has confounded naked gifts and grants with conveyances made or authorized by the Government upon a consideration. He has compressed them all, pell mell, into one item, without recognizing the principles upon which the grants were made—whether granted for a consideration, or in conformity to treaty stipulations, or the other reasons and principles which have controlled the Government in relation to the particular transactions. He puts all down as naked gifts to the States and Territories in which the lands were located; and then, as he supposes and assumes, that he has established the fact that the Government has made naked gifts and grants of these enormous quantities of lands to the land States and Territories of the Union, it having been previously conceded—as it is conceded by all—that the public domain is the common property and the common fund of all the States of the Union, then he concludes that they—that is, the old States—are entitled to their share—corresponding share—in the distribution; because, as he assumes, for so his logic runs, the new States have had extensive grants or gifts of lands, therefore the old States must have equal gifts. That is the argument. Now, sir, let us go back and examine a little this extraordinary statement of *facts*, and see what the land States and Territories really have got as gifts."

Mr. Disney then argues the Constitutional question at some length, and then takes up the *facts* of Mr. Bennett, as follows:

"Having disposed of the constitutional question, and satisfied him that Congress may do just what it deems proper with the public lands, he then proceeds to show how much land has been granted to the States "for public buildings, corporations, private claims, saline and swamp lands," and goes on to give the amounts which, as he alleges, were given to the enumerated States. In this statement, grants to Territories in order to carry on their governments, grants made under contracts with the States, grants made under purchases and sales to individuals, are conglomerated together and charged as grants—and by the word grants the gentleman mean naked gifts. He means grants without a consideration, grants without compensation to the government. I say that he has conglomerated them all into one heterogeneous mass. And it would be well if the errors had stopped there; but he has gone beyond. Let us look at his figures for a moment: First in the list stands my own State. To Ohio he says there have been granted eight million eight hundred and eighty-three thousand six hundred and seventeen acres of land. That is, there has been granted to her, as a naked gift, this quantity of land.

Well, sir, when first I saw these figures, they struck me as somewhat familiar. I thought that I had seen them before, and I turned to the Commissioner's Report, and there I found under the head of "reservations," pretty much these same marks. Now, I will explain to the House exactly what the gentleman calls grants. This amount, which he has charged to Ohio, will illustrate it. First, there is all that portion of the State of Ohio which the State of Connecticut claimed and held, and owned, and sold, and the title to which never was in the General Government. Connecticut ceded to the General Government the jurisdiction over the territory, but retained the proprietorship of it, and the entire disposal of the lands for her own State purposes. Yet this territory is embraced by the gentleman from New York in the "grants" to the State of Ohio. Why, sir, the General Government never held the title to an acre of it.

Well, sir, next is the reservation made by the State of Virginia, within the limits of her cession, to pay the soldiers of her Continental line, the title to which never went in the General Government, except as a trustee for that specific purpose.

For the satisfaction of the House, not of myself, for I was familiar with the facts before, I addressed a note to the Land Office on this subject, and required an answer, and here it is. I will read it for the digestion of the gentleman from New York:

"In answer to your oral enquiries, I have the honor to state,

"That the 8,805,976 acres entered in the statistics of this office, as reserves, in Ohio, are made up as follows, to wit:

1. Connecticut reserve,	3,666,921	acres.
2. Virginia military,	3,709,848	"
3. Ohio Company's purchase,	1,144,509	"
4. J. C. Symme's, "	284,698	"
Total	8,805,976	acres.

1st. The fee in the lands 'Connecticut reserve' was retained by the State of Connecticut, the jurisdiction only having been ceded by that State to the General Government, and afterwards transferred to the State of Ohio. All the lands in that reserve were disposed of by Connecticut.

2d. The lands in the Virginia military district, in Ohio, were transferred to the United States, in trust, for the satisfaction of warrants issued, or to be issued, by the State of Virginia, to her troops on continental establishment.

3d and 4th. The Ohio Company's purchase and John Cleves Symme's purchase, were made from the United States before Ohio was admitted into the Union. They were, in fact, simply *sales* of the bodies of lands, the areas of which are given above."

That is to say, that of these eight millions and odd acres, which the gentleman charges as a grant made by the United States to the State of Ohio, three millions six hundred thousand acres were owned and sold by the State of Connecticut to individuals; three millions seven hundred thousand and odd acres were retained by the State of Virginia to pay her troops, and one million four hundred thousand acres were sold by the United States for dollars and cents, to the individuals there designated, and the money for which was paid into the Treasury of the United States. These items make eight millions eight hundred and five thousand out of the eight millions eight hundred and eighty three thousand which this gentleman has charged to the State of Ohio. The balance of these lands, which he has charged as grants, were lands reserved under treaty stipulations for the benefit of certain parties who set up a legal right, which the goverument acknowledged. These amounted to twenty-six thousand four hundred and fifty-nine acres.

Again, there were the Saline lands, amounting to twenty-five thousand acres, which were granted by the United States to the State of Ohio, by virtue of the terms of the compact admitting the State of Ohio as a member of this Confederacy, in consideration of which the State stipulated to forbear taxation upon lands belonging to the General Government, not only during its ownership, but for five years after their alienation by the Government, and the remaining twenty-five thousand acres passed to her under the swamp land grant. Now, sir, there is an illustration of the statements in this report. Eight millions eight hundred and eight thousand acres of land charged as granted by the General Government to the State of Ohio, seven millions and a half of which never was owned by the Government, and the balance of which was sold by the Government for money, while not an acre of the remainder of the eight millions eight hundred and eighty-three thousand six hundred and seventeen acres was ever given as a grant, in the sense in which the gentleman uses the word, to the State of Ohio—not an acre.

But the blunders made in this report in regard to Ohio are not the only ones. The case I have cited is only illustrative of the errors contained in the report from beginning to end. Take the case of the State of Florida. He has charged to Florida over five millions eight hundred thousand acres under this same head. Without wading through all the papers before me, to be precisely accurate to an acre, I will state to the House in general, that about four millions of these acres were grants for private claims, whose protection was stipulated for in the treaty with Spain. Yes, sir, so far from being lands granted by the General Government to the State of Florida, they were lands owned by individuals in the territory of Florida before this country acquired it; and the treaty stipulations with Spain provided for the protections of the rights of these parties. But yet, in this report, these grants of lands are gravely charged as grants—as gifts by the General Government to the State of Florida. And so, too, in the case of Louisiana, and in every other case cited, the gentleman charges as grants or gifts by the General Government to the respective States every private claim that has been protected by treaty stipulations between this country and France and Spain, or with the Indian tribes. They amount in all to 8,825,903,21 acres. They were private property, and so acknowledged by the United States, but charged in the report as gifts to the different States.

What an exhibition is here disclosed of the pretended facts submitted to the House of Representatives, and through them to the people of this country. Are these things the result of accident or design? They illustrate "confusion worse confounded;" but they are the result of carelessness? If it be carelessness, what should be said of gentlemen who thrust upon the House and country such erroneous statements? The practice of the Government is to rely upon your legislative documents, and to assume that they are true, and taken from the records; but what do these facts disclose?

I was highly amused, Mr. Speaker, with a note which I received from the Commissioner of the Land Office in reply to a letter which I sent him, requesting him to point out the errors in one column of figures in the Statement submitted by the gentleman from New York. The note which he sent me back is in these words:

"It is idle to attempt to correct it, for it is *all* errors. Very respectfully, yours."

Prominent among the items which the gentleman charges to the new States are those concerning the sixteenth section for school purposes. Now is it necessary Mr. Speaker, in this day and generation, when men read, when men think, when men have practically so much experience in the every day transactions of life, is it necessary, and am I compelled to go into arguments to illustrate the folly, the nonsense, the absurdity of such charges? Why, sir, the sixteenth section—as is known to the members of this House, and to the country generally—is appropriated for the support of schools, for the benefit of the respective townships in the new States. One section is so appropriated in every township.—In some cases there have been two, but I take the case of the sixteenth section to illustrate the argument; the principles involved in both cases is the same. Well, there is no lawyer in this House that doubts, nay, the gentleman from New York himself [Mr. BENNETT] does not doubt, and will not attempt to controvert, the truth of what I am about to say. If an individual owner should lay out a tract of ground into thirty-six parcels—for such is the division of townships—and if he should dedicate section number sixteen and advertise to the world that he intended that such sixteenth parcel should be devoted to the support of schools for the benefit of the purchasers of the other thirty-five sections, there is not a judge nor a court in Christendom who would not sustain that appropriation for that purpose, not as a naked gift, but as a grant for a consideration. So much so, that I say that in a Court of law, with all the rigor which the rules of law require, an ejectment could be sustained by the purchasers of the oth-thirty-five parcels—and I put the case in the strongest possible light—against the creditors of an insolvent donee. Now, every lawyer knows that an insolvent has no right, as against his creditors to make a gift. If he does, the gift is not good. And hence it is that I have put the case in the manner in which I have, for the purpose of testing this question. I repeat it, that even in an action of ejectment, the purchasers of the other thirty-five parcels could sustain and recover in an action against the creditors of of even an insolvent donee of section sixteen.

Now, Mr. Speaker, if this can be done, this, then is a grant for the valuable consideration. There must be a consideration to sustain proceedings of this sort under such circumstances? No one will doubt it. The General Government—as a matter of policy, and as an inducement to purchasers to buy and settle the public lands—so surveyed and laid out this domain. It says to them if you will buy up these thirty-five sections, we will in each case, give you the sixteenth section for your own benefit. And here allow me to call the attention of the House to the fact that these donations of lands are not to the States, not for the use and benefit of the States, but for the use and benefit of the respective townships. These, then, are not donations, not gifts—and away with these miserable suggestions that these grants of school sections are naked gifts of land to the States and Territories of the west. They are sales, positive, *bona fide* sales, and sales for consideration, full, ample, and complete.

But, sir, to keep up the symmetry of the report, the gentleman charges that these grants of sixteenth sections have been extended to the newly acquired territories, where the surveyor's staff has not yet been planted, and where no surveys have ever been made. Assuming that, he deliberately sets down and calculates the amount of the sixteenth sections of that vast region, and charges it as grants given to the new States and Territories, New Mexico, with her vast unproductive regions, is charged with millions as being granted to her. So with Utah; so with Oregon; so with Washington; and so with California.

The gentleman must have known—though, perhaps, from the exhibits of his report, I might naturally be led to doubt his intelligence, still, in this connection, I may be pardoned for presuming upon it to that extent; but at least he ought to have known, and perhaps, I have a right to even presume that he did know—that the greater part of these Territories were utterly barren and unproductive; useless to man and for human purposes. God, in his wrath, has stamped them with an eternal sterility, and left them with his enduring prohibition.—No matter, notwithstanding this, the gentleman cyphers out the sixteenth part of the entire area, and charges it as a naked gift and grant to the new States and Territories, and then sits down to figure out how much it will come to at a dollar and a quarter an acre. Is this not superbly ridiculous? Then he takes all the private claims secured by treaty stipulations with foreign Governments and calculates how much they will come to at the same price per acre, and claims that New York should have her proportional allowance for that. He calculates how much the sixteenth sections everywhere amount to, and says New York ought to have an allowance for that. No matter whether the Government sells a piece of land for dollars or cents, or parts with it for ample consideration from the States, no matter—wherever the Government, in any transaction, has parted with any public land, though it has been for a consideration, as it has been in every case, with two unimportant exceptions alone, excluded, as I shall show—down plumps the gentleman from New York, and cyphers out what it comes to, and says that New York ought to have an allowance for that.

Why, sir, here is his statement of these school lands in the Territories:

California,	7,265,000	acres.
Minnesota,	6,429,000	"
Oregon,	12,186,000	"
New Mexico,	7,000,000	"
Utah,	6,000,000	"

Lands in the wilderness—more than half of them utterly valueless, hardly any of them surveyed, and to be sold to the purchasers of the respective townships, but all charged as gifts to the new States and Territories. Was ever nonsense more absurd? So he makes out in this item alone, in these Territories, some forty millions of acres as grants, as *gifts* for school purposes, and swells his tables by this amount. Now, as I have endeavored to show, these school lands' donations are sales—sales, sir, not gifts; and if all these lands in the Territories named were fertile and valuable, still the donation would be no gift. But how inexpressibly absurd becomes the claim when you remember that these lands are yet in the wilderness, and that more that half of them are utterly destitute of value for any human purpose. But these considerations have no effect with the gentleman from New York. The gentleman charges them up as gifts, and charges them, too, at $1 25 per acre, and thinks that New York, ought to have a gift to a corresponding extent. Now I leave it to the sober sense of the House—is not this matter ridiculous in the extreme?"

He then tells Mr. Bennett that the West buys her school lands; and if New York, or any other State, wants school lands, let them get them in the same way. Next he takes up the grants of swamp lands to new States—shows that these lands were, in every instance, overflowed, unfit for cultivation, and that no purchaser could be found for them—that they were a positive nuisance to the States in which they were located—that these States had themselves, in several instances, expended money to drain them on account of their being a nuisance and injurious to the health of the inhabitants—and he adds:

"Such was the character, such the condition of the lands of which the General Government relinquished the title; and this relinquishment the gentleman from New York coolly and deliberately charges to the new States as gratuitous, for which the State of New York is entitled to a proportionate amount of land worth a dollar and a quarter per acre.

These lands were of no value. The General Government did not do all that it ought to have done in regard to them. It did not do what an individual proprietor, in a similar case, may be compelled to do. No one can deny the right of the General Government to get rid of the obligation to drain these lands by ceding them. The General Government acknowledging its obligation to remove the nuisance, but, true to its policy of not extending its general scope and action by interposing by taxation, or its expenditure of money, as an individual might be compelled to do, or the appropriation of money for the reclamation of these lands, relinquished the land with the obligation. The condition to remove the nuisance is stipulated in the act. The lands were granted on the condition that the proceeds of the reclaimed land were to be applied to the removal of the nuisance. The General Government could do noless. An individual proprietor of a nuisance, intolerable in its character and injurious to the general interest, would have been compelled to do more. The General Government agreed to cede the land on a consideration for the removal of the nuisance. It limited the grant down to the condition that the proceeds of the land sold be devoted to their reclamation. What, then, did the General Government give? What did the United States give by the passage of the act granting the swamp lands to the States in which they lie? What is there in the transaction to be charged up to those States, and made a pretense for plundering the General Government of large portions of the public land, by way of offset to the older States of the Union?"

Mr. Disney concludes his 27th of April speech as follows:

"I present a startling fact. All the grants made by the General Government to the land States of the Union, California excluded, amount to but thirty millions of acres. The area of the public domain in those land States is three hundred and eighty one millions of acres, which have been in the possession of the General Government for sixty years; and the whole amount given away during that time, including bargains with the States for forbearance from taxation, including donations as inducements to purchasers of the public lands, such as I have described, including grants to improve the public domain, and including gifts and grants of every sort, has only amounted to thirty millions of acres during that whole period; or rather, eight per cent. is all that it has cost the General Government, during an Administration of sixty years, for all its gifts and grants to improve the value of the domain to purchasers and to the land States of the Union. I ask gentlemen to ponder upon this fact, when they talk about the "reckless prodigality with which these grants have been made, and made for ever conceivable purpose," that, during sixty years' administration of the public domain, it has only cost the General Government, incling its grants of every sort, eight per cent. in the aggregate—in the whole, and covering every grant that has been made. Let gentlemen ponder upon this. I shall illustrate it hereafter."

A "BRICK IN HIS HAT."

The Milton Chronicle started a story to the effect that Mr. Bragg had sought to do away with the effect of Gen. Dockery's appeals about his early disadvantages, by telling the people "that he (Gen. D) lived in one of the finest brick houses in Richmond County." Gen. D., it was stated, admitted it, but said "these sun-burnt hands, fellow-citizens, helped to mould the brick and build it." This is a very pretty story as it stands, and it seems a pity to spoil it; but the Salisbury Banner does that, as follows:

"During Mr. Bragg's stay at this place we had occasion to speak with him of the above article; and he assured us there was *not one word of truth* in it. Gen. Dockery's house had never been mentioned in any discussion, and he knew not whether it was wood or brick—in fact, had never thought about it. It is all a fabrication."

We guess Evans, of the Chronicle, feels now like a man with "a brick in his hat."

But it seems the mason who built this house resides in Salisbury, and his vote had been counted on for Gen. Dockery. "While here," says the Banner, "the old General approached him and commenced electioneering." "Well, General," said the mason, "I like you very well, but I can't vote for you." "Why, not?" asked the General, "there are hundreds of Democrats who think as I do about the public lands; and some of them are going to vote for me too." "Perhaps they may," replied the mechanic; "but, General, I think *it must be a mighty bitter pill for them.*" The General incontinently mizzled.

☞ We have read the article in the Hillsborough Recorder of the 5th, in reply to ours in relation to Gov. Graham and that paper; and we have also read the letter of that gentleman. We shall postpone this controversy, as well as all matters personal, until after the election. We shall not gratify our assailants by crowding our paper at this time with such matters.

The Recorder is the willing instrument of the gentleman who deserted his friend, Mr. Fillmore, to run on the Scott-Seward ticket for the Vice Presidency; and the letter of that gentleman is alike unfair, unjust, and jesuitical. He had not read our article, it seems, and seldom sees the Standard. Well, he shall hear from it; and, what is equally consolatory, we expect to survive the dignified and contemptuous manner in which he is pleased to refer to this journal. Real dignity of bearing is certainly commendable; but affectation of dignity, by which some gentlemen of ordinary natural endowments have contrived to pass for great men, is nothing more nor less than starch and buckram:

"Our men in buckram shall have blows enough,
And feel they too are penetrable stuff."

☞ We had the pleasure of seeing Burwell Rollins, Esq., a few days since, one of the nominees of the late Temperance Convention held in this place. Mr. Rollins declines to accept the nomination, and will cheerfully support the Democratic candidates. He is a friend of Temperance, but he looks to moral influences more than to the civil law for abating the evils of intemperance. He has authorized us to say that he would be among the last to do any thing, or consent to any thing calculated to impair Democratic organization and give opportunity to the Whigs to achieve a triumph in this County.

His course has been just what we expected it would be. We felt sure he would lend his name to no movement calculated to divide and disorganize the party.

☞ We hear from several points in the State that the Federal leaders have despaired of electing Gen. Dockery, and will bend all their energies to carry the Legislature. Meet them, brother Democrats in this respect as in others, *with a united front and the exertion of all your powers.* Remember the great results which depend upon your action. This month will decide—let *every* Democrat do his duty.

☞ Graham's Monthly Magazine for July is indeed an excellent No. The Frontispiece, 'Putnam receiving intelligence of the battle of Lexington,' is one of the most finished pieces of Periodical Engraving we have ever seen. The valuable and interesting series of papers of 'Washington and his Times,' is continued, and the work as a whole is creditable to American Literature. Geo. R. Graham, Philadelphia, $3 a year.

FREE SUFFRAGE.

The people of North Carolina will be called upon to decide, on the 3d of next month, whether a Free Suffrage Governor shall be elected or not, and whether they will choose enough (three-fifths) members in favor of the measure to ensure its passage through the Assembly.

Thomas Bragg, the Democratic candidate, is in favor of this great measure, which proposes to place all free white men on an equality at the ballot-box; and Alfred Dockery, the Federal candidate, if in favor of it at all, is so reluctantly, and is the exponent of the views of a party which has opposed the measure in various ways ever since it was started by David S. Reid, and which is seeking now to defeat it by advocating a Convention to carry it out, well knowing that a Convention is not necessary to effect it, and that, if it were, such a body could not be called at this time in North Carolina.

At the session of 1850 a Free Suffrage bill was passed by a three-fifths vote, mainly Democrats, many of the Whig leaders striving to defeat it. It was published by the Governor six months, in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution; and at the session of 1852 it came up on its final passage on a two-thirds' vote. If it had passed, it would have been submitted to the people at the ballot-box, would have been approved by them, and at this election every free white man would have had the right to vote for Senators as well as Commoners.

Let us see how the vote was upon it, and what party is justly responsible for its defeat. The following is the vote in the House of Commons on the second reading of the bill—the test vote. We have put the Democrats in roman and the Whigs in *italic* letters:

YEAS—Messrs. *Alford*, Allen, Avery, *Barco*, Barrett, Black, *Blow*, Bryant, Burton, *Bynum* of Chatham, Bynum of Northampton, Byrd, *Caldwell* of Lincoln, *Calloway*, Chesnut, Christmas, Cotton, Corbett, Dobbin, Dobson, Dortch, Dunn, Durham, Ellis, *Eure*, *Fagg*, Fonville, Foreman, *Gaither*, George, *Godwin*, *Gwynn*, *Harris* of Davidson; Herring, Hill of Caswell, Hill of Duplin, Jarvis, Lander, *Leach*, Lockhart, Long of Caswell, Love, Lyon of Granville, Lyon of Orange, Martin, Marshall, *Matthews*, *Mills*, Mooring, Munday, *McDugald*, *McIntyre*, McNeill, Norfleet, Pegram, Phelps, *Phillips*, *Puryear*, Reid of Duplin, Reid of Rockingham, Rives, Russell, Sanders of Johnston, Saunders of Wake, Scales, Sherrill, *Simons*, *Stiles*, Strange, *Stubbs*, Sutton, *Tolson*, *Watters*, Walton, Ward, Waugh, *Webb*, Wheeler, *Williams* of Greene, Williams of Warren, Wilder, Wood and Wynne—84.

NAYS—Messrs. *Adams*, *Amis*, *Brooks*, *Caldwell of Guilford*, *Carmichael*, *Cherry*, *Cooke*, *Erwin*, *Furr*, *Harris of Cabarrus*, *Holeman*, *Johnson*, *Jones*, *Long of Randolph*, *Lowry*, *Miller*, *Perry*, *Perkins*, *Shimpock*, *Smith*, *Spruill*, *Teague*, *Thornburgh*, *Tripp*, *Turner of Iredell*, *Whitehurst and Wiley*—27.

The following were absent or not voting: Messrs. *Albertson*, *Collins*, *Daniel*, *Dargan*, Hawkins, Ingram, Sauls, *Trexler and Turner of Orange*—9.

Messrs. Ingram and Sauls were absent on account of sickness.

Fifty-eight Democrats and twenty-six Whigs for the bill, and twenty-seven, *all Whigs*, against it. See journal of the House of Commons, 1852, pages 211 and 212.

Messrs. Amis, Caldwell, Carmichael, Cherry, Johnson, Perry, Perkins and Smith, are candidates for re-election. Let the Commons voters in their Counties remember, when they go to the polls, that these men voted in the House of Commons to deny them equality at the ballot-box with the landholders.

The vote in the Senate on the bill was as follows—Democrats in roman, Whigs in *italics:*

YEAS—Messrs. *Albritton*, *Arendell*, Barrow, Berry, Bower, Boyd, Brogden, Bunting, Caldwell, Canaday, Clark, Collins, Cunningham, Drake, Hargrave, Herring, Hoke, W. Jones, Kerr, *Lillington*, McDowell, McMillan, Murchison, Person, Shaw, Speight, *Steele*, Thomas, *Washington*, Ward, Watson, Withers, and Willey—33.

NAYS—Messrs. *Albright*, *Bynum*, *Cowper*, *Gilmer*, *T. F. Jones*, *Joyner*, *Kelly*, *Lane*, *McCleese*, *Mitchell*, *Palmer*, *Parks*, *Richardson*, *Thompson*, *and Woodfin*—15.

See Senate journal, 1852, page 330.

The bill not being agreed to by two-thirds of the whole representation in the Senate, the Speaker, Mr. Edwards, announced that it was rejected. Twenty-eight Democrats and five Whigs voted for it, and fifteen, *all Whigs*, against it. Mr. Edwards did not vote at all; so the statement in the Register and other Federal prints that he voted against and defeated the bill, is seen to be untrue. If the Whig leaders are such good Free Suffrage men, and if they were so anxious in 1852 to see the bill pass, why did they not, out of those fifteen votes against it, just spare one more vote in its favor? One vote would have been sufficient, but that one vote was denied.

The people can here see, from the records, what party it is that favors and what party it is that opposes Free Suffrage.

The only hope for the final success of this measure is in and by the Democratic party. Bear that in mind, people of North Carolina, when you go to the polls to vote.

DICTIONARY FOR THE BLIND.

William D. Cooke, Esq., Principal of the N. C. Institution for the education of the deaf and dumb and blind, is preparing a Dictionary for the blind, several specimen sheets of which he has politely sent us.

Printing for the blind, as our readers are aware, must be by raised letters—that is, the letters must stand out from the page, so as to be felt by the blind person reading. The finger is run along the raised line, and the light of knowledge from books thus falls on the mind. We understand there is a blind boy at the Institution in this City, not more than ten years of age, who reads in this way with much ease.

This is the first Dictionary of the kind, we learn, which has been made. Mr. Cooke deserves the thanks of the philanthropic for his labors in this respect.

PERSON. We learn that James Holeman, Esq., Fed., has retired from the contest for the Commons in this County. John W. Cunningham, Esq., is a candidate for the Senate, and Chas. S. Winstead, Esq., for the Commons, without opposition. These gentlemen have both heretofore served in the Legislature with usefulness and acceptability.

A friend writes us that Person will roll up a large majority for Bragg.

LENOIR. William Sutton, Esq., is a candidate for re-election to the Commons from this County. Mr. S. is a sterling Democrat, and worthy in every respect of the suffrages of the Lenoir Democracy. We learn he is opposed by Mr. W. C. Loftin, who is unsound, and who has heretofore been the means of attempted discord in the Democratic ranks. We trust the Democracy of Lenoir will rise in their strength and consign Mr. Loftin for good and all to the shades of private life. His principles and views are not such as true Democrats can approve.

MARTIN AND WASHINGTON. D. C. Guyther, Esq., rather Whig and rather not Whig, is a candidate for the Senate in this District against Hon. Asa Biggs. The latter will, of course, be returned by a commanding majority.

M. Bowen, Esq., Democrat, is a candidate for the Commons in Washington with good prospects of success.

FURTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

Great Victory of the Turks at Silistria—Turkish Standard Captured by the Turks.

HALIFAX, July 5th.—Further advices by the steamer America from Liverpool, to the 24th ult., are as follows:

The Turks had driven the Russians out of Turtukai, and occupied the place with a strong garrison.

The Russians had evacuated Mogureli and Sinlbia, and 5000 Turks have occupied Turtukai.

The latest from Silestria represent the sortie made by the Turks on the 15th was a most desperate hand to hand contest with the Russians, ending in the complete defeat of the latter. Prince Gortschakoff was severely wounded. The Russians, at the latest accounts, were in the vicinity of Kalarasel, waiting reinforcements and further orders.

The Latest.—By Telegraph.

General Damenberg has succeeded to the chief command of the Russian forces on the Danube, in consequence of the wounds received by the General in command, Postuhakoff.

On the 21st all the screw steamers proceed to Constradt, and, from Stettin a telegraphich says that the English fleet, numbering upwards of forty vessels, was signalled off Cronstadt.

VIENNA, June 19.—A cabinet council was held to-day, the Emperor presiding, when it was resolved if an evasive anwer comes from Russia, Austria will forward her final ultimatum demanding a categorical reply within eight days.

It is stated the Emperor Napoleon had intimated to the Austrisn government that the French will interfere to suppress revolutionary movements in Hungary and Italy while the Austrian troops are engaged against Russia. A similar declaration is also expected from Eengland.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

A terrible and appalling Railroad accident took place on the 4th instant on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, about nine miles from Baltimore, by which some thirty-one persons were killed and fifty or sixty wounded. It seems that an accommodation train and an excursion train came together—the crash was terrific. The excursion train consisted of fourteen cars, filled with men, women and children.

A Coroner's Inquest was held, and the Jury in their verdict censured the authorities for not being more explicit in their instructions, and William Scott, Conductor, (since dead) for running out of time.

The details of this calamity are most distressing. It is to be hoped that the authorities of these Roads, as of all others, will redouble their attention, so as to prevent similar catastrophes.

We record below two other Railroad accidents, one in Pensylvania and the other in New York.

Another Railroad Accident.—Two more Killed

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—The train that left this city, for Baltimore at quarter of one o'clock this afternoon ran off the track at Broad Creek, Maryland, killing Benjamine B. Benson, the engineer, and Joseph Robinett, fireman. None of the passengers were hurt. The train was detained several hours.

Another Destructive Railroad Accident—Seven killed and Ten Wounded.

BUFFALO, July 7.—The night express train on the Great Western Railroad, after leaving the suspension bridge last night, ran over a horse and threw two emigrants cars down an embankment, killing seven and wounding ten others of the emigrants.—The first class passengers all escaped without injury.

PURCHASE OF MOUNT VERNON.

An effort is being made by the ladies of the South, and especially by those of Georgia, to raise funds with the view of purchasing Mount Vernon, the Home and Grave of WASHINGTON, so as to preserve it through all time from desecration and common business purposes. This is a most laudable and patriotic object, and we feel sure the appeal will not be made in vain by the fair ones of the South. It is an appeal which will go right to every heart, and every one will contribute. We trust this movement may have organization and proper direction in every Southern State. Time, labor and patience will be needed to effect the object; but these will effect it, and we shall all enjoy the gratifying reflection that the *Grave of the Father of his Country* will be forever protected against desecration or the hand of change.

A Circular on the subject has been forwarded to T. H. Selby, Esq., of this place, who will, we have no doubt, see that it is committed to the ladies of this community, who will respond at once to the earnest and thrilling call made upon them by their Southern sisters.

ROCKINGHAM. We are gratified to learn that our friends in this County have reconciled their difficulties. Mr. Reid and Gen. Simpson have both declined, thus evincing a patriotic disposition worthy of much praise. The candidates for the Commons now are, Thos. Settle, Jr., Esq. and Joseph Neal, Esq., without opposition.

How is it in Cumberland, Alamance, and Cleaveland? Can it be possible that we are in danger of losing members by divisions in such Counties? Brother Democrats! the eyes of the Democrats all over the State are upon you; and they look to you to settle these difficulties in your own way. We lost the last Assembly by strifes and contests among our own friends, and by lukewarmness in certain Counties. Let us determine by all means to prevent a similar result at this election.

SURRY. We learn that Chas. Whitlock, Esq., is the Democratic candidate in Surry. Mr. Whitlock is a sterling Democrat, and will make an excellent member. We would respectfully caution our friends in Surry against the dangers of divisions. The Federalists are striving to injure our cause there, as elsewhere, by humbuggery on the land question. To such as have doubts on this question we say, read Mr. Clingman's letter against Gen. Dockery, and Mr. Disney's speech, which we give to-day, together with Dr. Shaw's, published a few weeks since.

DUPLIN. We learn that B. W. Herring, Esq., is a candidate for the Senate in this County; and Messrs. David Reid, N. B. Whitfield, and W. J. Houston for the Commons. Mr. Herring served with usefulness in the last Assembly; and Mr. Reid has frequently served as a member from Cumberland and Duplin. He is among the ablest and truest of Democratic public men. W. E. Hill, Esq., declines a re-election.

☞ The Salisbury Banner says: "Gen. Dockery may always be known by the following characteristics: When he first meets you he says, "Howdy do, sir." As soon as you return the salutation he asks, "Don't you want your *sheer* of the public lands?" That's Gen Dockery.

COAST SURVEY. We have received from Prof. A. D. Bache a copy of his Report of Coast Surveys. It contains sketches of the coast surveyed, including, of course, North Carolina. The information embodied in it is of a highly valuable character.

☞ We would call attention to the Card of Dr. Ennis, Dentist. Those who have availed themselves of his services speak in the highest terms of his professional skill. Office at Dr. Cooley's.

EARLY COTTON BLOOM.—Dr. WM. R. HOLT, has sent us a cotton bloom, gathered on his farm in Davidson on the 26th of June. Who beats that?

Salisbury Banner.

N. C. LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The fifth annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company was held in this City on the 9d instant. R. H. Battle, Esq., presided, and W. C. Doub, Esq., acted as Secretary. The President, Dr. Johnson, submitted the following Report on the part of the Directors for the past year:

It will be seen by reference to the statement of the affairs of the "North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company," which the Directors have this day submitted for the consideration of its members, at their Annual Meeting, that the condition of this company is not only sound and healthy, but that its transactions are of such a satisfactory character as to warrant the Board of Directors in increasing the amount of risks, which the company will be willing to take on white Policies in future, from Five Thousand to Eight Thousand Dollars.

It has always been the purpose of the Board of Directors to increase from time to time, as the established reputation and sound financial condition of the company authorized it, the amount of risk on white Policies; a deliberate review of the past history of this company's transactions and a careful examination of the present exhibit of its affairs, fully justify the Directors, it is believed, in realizing so much of their hopes and purposes in this respect as to raise the amount of risk on White Policies to Eight Thousand Dollars.

The Directors have also declared a Dividend of twenty per centum, which, as heretofore, has been carried to the credit of each member entitled to it and will be allowed on the premium note at the next annual renewal; or, where the whole premium has been paid in cash, the dividend will be allowed as cash in the next annual payment of premium.

By an examination of the list of slave losses, it will be found that the number of deaths which have occurred among the boat hands, who have been insured in this company, amounts to one in twenty, which is enormous; while it is only one in fifty with slaves engaged in other pursuits; now whilst it is obvious, from their being a mission of mercy and benevolence, that Life offices should not become shaving shops, yet a just regard for their own welfare and ability to comply with their engagements, justifies them in estimating their table rates of premium according to the acknowledged rates of mortality, which their experience has established. Acting upon this ground, the Board of Directors have increased the extra rates of premium on all boat hands to two and a half per centum, which, it will be observed, equalizes the risk on all slave Policies, and therefore, of course, if for no other reason, upon the simple one of even-handed justice, renders the action of the Board in the premises proper and judicious.

The whole number of policies issued by the Company to the 20th June, 1854, is 3,288—cancelled and expired, 1,205—leaving in force 2,083. The receipts for the year were as follows:

Amount on hand,	$75,419 10
" of premium received during the year,	52,810 50
" of Interest,	3,397 65
" over paid by Agents, and in hands of Company,	147 50
	$131,774 75

The disbursements for the year were $40,428 51, of which $34,323 94 were for losses on white and slave policies. The assets of the Company are as follows: Amount of premium notes drawing six per cent interest, $64,817 26—amount of Bank stock and individual bonds, $17,581 00—amount in hands of Treasurer, $5,052 82—amount in hands of Agents, $3,895 18—making, with the above amount paid for losses, $131,774 75.

The Company, we are gratified to state, is in a flourishing condition, with fine prospects for increased usefulness.

The following Directors were elected for the ensuing year: Charles E. Johnson, W. D. Haywood, James F. Jordan, Quentin Busbee, H. W. Husted, Wm. H. McKee, W. W. Holden, W. D. Cooke, W. H. Jones, Seaton Gales, F. C. Hill, C. B. Root, William R. Scott.

And at a meeting of the Directors the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Charles E. Johnson, President.
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President.
James F. Jordan, Secretary.
William D. Cooke, } Executive Committee.
William R. Scott, }
Charles B. Root, }
Chas. E Johnson, M. D., } Medical Board of
Wm. H. McKee, M. D., } consultation.
R. B. Haywood, M. D., }
Wm. H. McKee, M. D., Medical Examiner.
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer.
H. W. Husted, Attorney.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

New Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H., July 5.—The Nebraska resolutions were debated all the afternoon in the House.—A motion to substitute a series of resolutions, committing the Whigs to the principles of their platform of 1852, was defeated.

The first resolution, reiterating the principles promulgated in 1850 by the House, declaring against the introduction of slavery into free Territories, and of the erection of any Territory without its prohition was put to vote, and adopted by 160 to 118.

The second resolution was passed by a vote of 155 to 119. It deprecated the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

The third resolution, approving the course of Messrs. Kittredge and Morrison in Congress in voting against the Nebraska bill, passed by a vote of 156 to 110.

The fourth, which disapproves of the conduct of Senators Williams and Hibbard, was also carried by a vote of 152 to 117.

Sundry members absenting themseves voluntarily, the House adjourned at 8 o'clock.

Balloting for Senators again takes place to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

The thermoneter to-day was from 98 to 100.

CONCORD, N. H., July 6.—The eighth ballot for the United States Senator for the short term, took place to-day at noon. All the members were present and voted. Whole number 310. Wells, Dem., received 148; Eastman, Whig; Morrison, Dem., 103; Tappan, Free Soil, 71; Daniel Clarke 7; scattering 4—no choice. Ninth Ballot—whole number 308; Wells 147; Eastman 32; Morrison 101; Tappan 14; scattering 14—no choice. The House then adjourned.

CONCORD, N. H. July 6.—After the motion to adjourn was put last night, a resolution was adopted by a large vote that the Secretary of State send copies of the resolutions adopted to President Pierce and the members of Congress from New Hampshire, and the Governor of Nebraska and Kansas.

Democratic Movement.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—A democratic celebration was held yesterday at Independence Square, when Gen. John Cadwallader presided, and Chas. J. Biddle read the Declaration of Independence. James J. Ludlow also pronounced an oration. Resolutions were adopted denouncing "Know Nothingism," and speeches were made by General John L. Dawson, of Pa., James L. Orr, of S. C., General Walbridge, of New York, and Senator Douglas. The latter spoke more than hour in a happy impromptu speech. He defended the principles of the Nebraska Bill, which he asserted was carrying out the precedents established in the history of the Union, giving territories the right to prohibit slavery when the sentiment of a majority was against it—the same as was practically put in operation in New York Pennsylvania and other States where slavery has been prohibited since their admission into to Union.

☞ Lady Franklin refuses to accept a widow's pension. Sir John, she says, is not dead. Acting, however, with the contrary conviction expressed by the lords of the admiralty, the prerogative court of Canterbury has granted probate of the will, made before his embarkation, by Mr. Thomas Blanky, master of the ship Terror.

☞ We copy from the Southern Banner, Georgia, the following excellent article in relation to the duty of Democrats on the temperance question.—The remarks of the Banner will apply as forcibly to North Carolina as to Georgia:

"THE DUTY OF DEMOCRATS.—The signs of the times warn us of dangers in the path of the democratic party, which, as faithful sentinels, we are bound to notice.

"We propose at this time to confine our remarks to one of these dangers, of which we are reminded by the occurrence of the State Temperance convention at this place. While we write, the result of their deliberations has not transpired; but we know that there is a purpose on the part of no small number to throw the elements of *prohibitory legislation* into the cauldron of politics, already seething and bubbling with heterogeneous and dangerous ingredients. We know not whether that course will be endorsed by the State convention; if it is, we have no judgment to pass upon them. As citizens of this free country, they have perfect right to propose new parties on any platform that they see proper. But we have rights and duties also; and, in the exrrcise of them, we must endeavor to prevent the distraction and division of the democratic party by this or any other extraneous issue. It is useless to protest that we have no hostility to temperance, or to temperance men. Individually, we have always, to the extent of our humble ability, been the friends and advocates of that reform. We are not the apologist of the retailer, or of the retail system. We should heartily rejoice if not one of their establishments existed in the land. Nor do we at this time undertake to pass judgment on the measures proposed by the advocates of legislative interference; indeed, we could not do so until something definite is known about the details of those measures. Laws might be proposed which we would favor; others, which we would firmly oppose.

"But under no circumstances ought this subject to be suffered to break up or injure the democratic party. We believe the continuance of that party, and the final success of its principles, to be of more importance than all the temperance legislation that ever was or ever will be adopted. The principles of democracy are eternal, they took their rise with the first awakening of political freedom; and their great mission will continue to spread and widen till the millennial dawn. Democracy embraces principles of far reaching importance, covering the whole field of the political relations of men, and promising results the grandest that the heart of the patriot and philanthropist can look forward to.

"The *temperance party*, if one be formed, must in the nature of things, temporary, feeble, and inefficient. It will have but one object, and wide differences of opinion will exist as to the means of securing that. On all other subjects its members will be at hopeless variance, and its power for any general good will of course be as nothing. Such a party cannot hold power—it is impossible; and, if such a one can be gotten up and swelled to any considerable size, the result will be to give the power in the State *to the whigs*. Mark the prediction; the result of such collateral excitements has always been, and always will be, to prostrate the democratic party. We warn democrats to stand by their colors; be not led away by extravagant views on either side of this question. Go into no *single-idea* organization, and do not be induced to vote against the regular candidates of you own party.

Let the democracy put up their fittest men for office—men of wisdom, virtue and discretion—men that you are willing to trust. Let them not commit themselves to this question unnecessarily, but go prepared to act on that, as on all other subjects that may come before them, as they may deem the welfare of the State requires. Let no democrat refuse to vote the ticket because the candidates are, or are not, for legislation on the temperance question. We assure you it is of much less importance than excited men suppose. Vice and misery will not be extirpated by any liquor law; neither will our liberties be destroyed by its passage. Something may be done for morals by judicious legislation; *much* cannot be done by any legislation. Whatever can be done judiciously, can be done through the democratic party as well as through a temperance party; it may not move so fast nor go as far as some desire, but it will act more safely and wisely. We said we would not discuss the merits of this or that law; we will not; but one general principle we lay down, which is true, whether our readers believe it or not. It is this: *Laws may regulate the natural instincts of man; no law can restrain them entirely, and the attempt will do harm and not good.* If our temperance friends will bear in mind this maxim, they may accomplish something; if they disregard it, they will fail. But whatever is done, let it be done through the regular party organizations of the country. We are against third parties."

Terrible Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—One of the most, if not the most, terribly destructive conflagrations which has ever visited Philadelphia, occurred this morning. The fire broke out in the square bounded by Chesnut, Eighth, George and Ninth streets; and spacious dwellings, magnificent stores, with their costly contents, and some of the largest and most expensive public buildings in the country, are now one mass of smouldering ruins!

The fire department were out in full force; and notwithstanding the oppressive heat of the weather, they made superhuman exertions to arrest the progress of the flames.

Among the buildings destroped were Welsh's National Amphitheatre and the Chinese Museum. The Chinese Museum was one the largest buildings of the kind in the United States. It has been used for years for concerts, balls, grand gala displays, fairs and public meetings of all kinds. The upper and lower saloons were spacious enough to accommodate upwards of ten thousand people. The original cost of the building alone could not have been less than $150,000.

Welsh's National Amphitheatre was originally built for Mr. Burton, the well known theatrical manager. It was the largest theatre in Philadelphia, and could accommodate an audience of upwards of three thousand persons. The front of the theathre, on Chesnut street, was used for stores.

The theatre, the Museum building, and a portion of the adjacent property, was owned by the late Thomas Potter, Esq., of Princeton, N. J., father-in-law of Commodore Stockton.

The Girard House, which is directly opposite to the theatre, narrowly escaped destruction. It was on fire several times.

The greatest consternation prevailed among the guests of this famous establishment. Men, women, and children—trunks, band boxes, and carpet bags were seen flying in all directions.

Most of the stores on Chesnut street were used by dry goods dealers, jewellers, and as picture and looking-glass warerooms, &c. A portion of the very valuable contents of these stores was saved in a damaged condition.

The American Art Union building was seriously, and the one adjoining greatly, damaged.

The loss by this terrible fire is roughly estimated at *one million of dollars!* although many believe that the actual loss will exceed that amount.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Senate passed twenty private bills, six of them were House bills. The Senate postponed all others on the calendar. An effort was made to reconsider the vote for a final adjournment. The motion, however, was decided to be out of order, on the ground of being made too late. The Senate then adjourned to Monday.

The House spent the day in endeavoring to amend the general appropriation bill. The vote rejecting it was reconsidered—and the bill was under discussion when the House adjourned.

CLEANING WALL PAPER.—As many of our lady readers may desire, at this season of house cleaning to renovate the paper upon the walls of rooms, we copy from the Ohio Cultivator a method prescribed for so doing: Take about two quarts of wheat bran enclose it in a bag made of thin, open flannel or strainer cloth, and with this rub the paper, shaking up the bran occasionally so as to keep the surface fresh. With this apparatus, smoke can be partially removed by rubing them with chalk, and then laying over them several thicknesses of brown paper, and pressing on a hot flatiron.

ST. LOUIS, July 6.—During the week ending 3d inst., the deaths by cholera amount to four hundred and seventy.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life, in the County of Rockingham, on Monday morning the 26th day of June, 1854, Mrs. Martha Counts, wife of Mr. Robert H. Counts, in the 44th year of her age.

The disease which terminated her existence, was of a painful and protracted character; but she bore her sufferings with the most christian-like fortitude, and was perfectly resigned to the will of Heaven. For many years she was a consistent member of the Baptist Church, and but few who have ever lived, complied more fully with the Scriptural injunction, "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you." She was ever more ready to give than to receive; and being blessed with plenty of this world's goods, it seemed to afford her great pleasure to assist those less fortunate than herself. Possessing these, with many other qualities which ennoble our natures, it would have been surprising if she had not been as she was a favorite among her acquaintance. The last request she made, was, that she might be laid by the side of a sweet and interesting son who preceded her to the tomb within less than twelve months.

She has left an affectionate husband, five daughters and numerous relatives and friends to mourn their loss; but let them all take consolation from the heart cheering reflection that their loss will be her eternal gain—that though she cannot return to them, they can go to her, and that by following her example they may all meet her in Heaven, where sorrow shall never be felt, and parting shall be no more. Then,

Why should we mourn departed friends,
Or shake at death's alarms?
'Tis but the voice that JESUS sends,
To call them to his arms.

A FRIEND.

DIED.

In this City, on Saturday morning last, of Consumption, Jerome Hudson, aged 16, late Carrier of the Standard. He was prompt and faithful in the discharge of his duty, and a worthy example for his fellow-apprentices, with his friends we mourn his early death.

In this City, on Saturday night last, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Julia Ann Haylander, aged 35.

June 16th, after a few weeks illness, at the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Mary Ruffin, near Louisburg, Mary Louisa Elizabeth, only child of the late Samuel G. Williams, Esq., of Baltimore, Md., aged 12 years. Mary Louisa had a noble intellect and an affectionate heart. She was a child of a conscientious sense of duty to God, and was accustomed to religious exercises. In view of the beauty of her character, her widowed and childless mother should be consoled with the hope that she has gone to Heaven, to dwell forever in the society of the sanctified around the throne of God. [COM.

The Editors of the Argus and Patriot, Baltimore, Md., please copy.

In Nash County, near Springhope, on the 28th June, 1854, Mr. Matthew Rackley, aged 91 years on the 4th day of July, 1854. It is a fact worthy of remark that Mr. Rackley lived 91 years lacking five days, and never had a days sickness in that time until taken for death. [COM.

THE MARKETS.

RALEIGH MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD,
BY WM. C. UPCHURCH.
JUNE 25, 1854.

FLOUR—$7 50, scarce.
BACON—10½ to 11 cts. per lb.
LARD—12½ cts. per lb.
BUTTER—15 to 20 cts. per lb.
EGGS—15 cts. per dozen.
CHICKENS—12½ to 15 cts.
CORN—$4 50 to $5 00 per barrel.
MEAL—$5 50 per barrel.
FODDER—$1 90 @ $2 00 per 100 lbs.
OATS—$1 10 per 100 lbs., sheaf.
" 60 cts. per bushel.
STOCK PEAS—Red, 90 cts. per bushel.
" " White, $1 00 "
DRIED APPLES—$1 per bushel, scarce.
" PEACHES—$2 " scarce.
FRESH PORK—8c. @ 9cts. per lb.
" BEEF—6 cts. per lb. on foot.
COTTON—8 cts. per lb.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

July 8.

TURPENTINE—No further transactions after closing our enquiries yesterday morning. To-day we note a sale of 60 bbls. at a price yet to be fixed. A small parcel now offering on market, but the demand is limited, and prices have a decided downward tendency.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—No sales yesterday. To-day we hear of sales up to the time of closing our enquiries of some 300 bbls, at 41c ℔ gallon; holders are firm in asking this price, and we note but a limited demand.

ROSIN.—No sales in Common. 100 bbls No. 2 sold this morning at $1 50 ℔ bbl.

TAR—None on market, and we note no sales;—little or no demand at last quotation, ($3.)

TIMBER—Sales yesterday of three rafts at $13 @ $15 ℔ M. We note a fair demand, and but few arrivals. *Jour.*

DENTAL NOTICE.

FOR DENTAL OPERATIONS APPLY AT THE OFfice formerly occupied by Dr. Hill, on Fayetteville St.,

DR. ENNIS is thankful for the patronage he has already received, and hopes to merit a continuance.

He has been engaged in the profession for several years, and is familiar with the present modes of operating, and will warrant perfect satisfaction in all.

He will remain permanently at Dr. Cooley's.
Raleigh, July 12, 1854. 68—5tpd.

Steam Machinery for United States Steam Frigates.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
July 1, 1854.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS department until the first day of August next, for the complete construction of the steam machinery and appendages, and placing it on board of five auxiliary screw steam frigates, to be at least 256 feet in length, and of 3,000 tons measurement, one of which is building at each of the United States navy yards at Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and two at Norfolk.

Each offer must be for a specific sum, and include all patent fees for any arrangement that may be proposed, and must state the period within which the work can be completed.

The boilers are to be of iron, with telescope chimneys; the propeller, with the connexions for hoisting up, of composition. The fresh water condensers, machinery for hoisting, ventilating, pumps, &c., with appurtenances of all kinds, must be those most approved for marine engines. The tools and duplicate-pieces necessary for an efficient cruising ship-of-war, a list of which must accompany the proposal and also the coal bunkers, must be included.

All the wood and carpenter work necessary to adapt the vessel for the reception of the engines, boilers, propellers, &c., will be at the expense of the Navy Department, and it will furnish the usual facilities and labor for hoisting the machinery on board.

For the accommodation of the entire steam machinery with fuel for ten day's consumption, at average speed, at a load draft of water of 23 feet including the keel, a length not to exceed 60 feet can be allowed in the body of the ship, including the entire space under the berth-deck. The greatest breadth of this space under the beam will be 47 feet, and the height from the timbers to the bottom of the beam 17 feet; the area of the section being 662 square feet.

The weight of all the steam machinery, water in the boilers and coal within the space given, and including the propeller and shaft, with appendages of all kinds and spare pieces, has been estimated at 735 tons of 2,240 pounds, of which 300 tons is for coal.

The distance between the main stern-post and the rudder-post may be six feet, if that length is necessary for the propeller in a fore-and-aft direction, and the depth from the load water line to the top of the keel under the propeller will be 21 feet. The length from the mainmast to the stern-post will be about 112 feet. The area of the greatest immersed transversed section to the deep load line will be 865 square feet.

As auxiliary steam frigates the spare [illegible] will be those of a frigate of the first class, of 1,800 tons measurement.

The particular arrangement of the machinery will be left with those whose propositions may be accepted as combining the greatest number of advantages; the desire of the department being to obtain the greatest speed and power with the most economical consumption of fuel which the space available for that purpose will admit.

The terms of payment will be as follows: when one-third of the work provided for by the contract shall have been completed to the satisfaction of the department, there shall be a payment of one-fifth of the whole amount of the contract; when two-thirds of the work shall, in like manner, be completed, there shall be a further payment of one-fifth; when the ship shall have made a trial trip, satisfactory to the department, of not less than one week at sea, there shall be a further payment of one fifth; and when the ship shall have been in the possession of the department, and performed satisfactorily for six months, the remaining sum shall be paid; the repairs necessary during this period, from defective workmanship and material, being at the expense of the contractor.

Each proposal must specify the ship for which the offer is made, and must be accompanied by full and complete specifications and drawings, which, if desired, will be returned to those whose offers may not be accepted. It must also be stated at what establishment the work is to be done.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee that the contract, when awarded, will be faithfully performed, and that the successful bidders will be required to enter into security for that purpose in the sum of three-fourths the amount of the contract.

J. C. DOBBIN,
Secretary of the Navy.
July 1, 1854. 69—tIA.

NORMAL COLLEGE.—ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, at 10 o'clock A. M., Rev. S. M. FROST, of Fayetteville, will preach the Valedictory Sermon to the Graduating Class, and on the same day at 2 o'clock P. M., R. P. DICK, Esq., of Greensborough, will deliver the Anual Address before the Literary Societies.

The exercises of the Annual Commencement will begin at ten o'clock, A. M., on the 27th.

The Trustees will meet on the 26th, at one o'clock.
B. CRAVEN.
July 11, 1854. 69—3t.

ON CONSIGNMENT.—300 BALES NORTHERN HAY, and for sale. Terms cash.
J. BROWN, No. 9 Fayetteville st.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at Raleigh, for the month ending 30th June, 1854:

A.
Abernathy, Smith
Allen, John
Adams, A.
Adams, Wm. J.
Armistead, A. T.
Arey, Jos. D.

B.
Brackett, Ched.
Blake, A. M.
Bonner, Thos. P.
Bracket, H.
Betts & Hugh,
Bracket, C. H.
Bryan, Geo.
Beasley, Miss Mary M.
Bailey, Peleg
Bledsoe, Stephen
Boon, James
Blake, Mrs. Lucy
Bower, B. B.
Bowers, O. L.
Betts, Jos. J.
Branch, J. C.
Barnes, David S. 2
Beasley, Miss S. B.
Brinkley, John
Bunch, Miss Catharine
Baxton, R. P.
Bagwell & Pool,
Buffalo, B. B.
Bermingham, Grott
Boddry, Bitha
Brower, Wm.

C.
Broghan, Rev. J. L.
Crabtree, Miss Susan
Corroner of Wake,
Clements, John R.
Carothers, W. N.
Chapman, R.
Corbyn & Edwards, 2
Canidey, Dorkson
Clifton, Miss Susan

D.
Dudley, Geo. A.
Daves, F. A.
Daniel, James
Durden, James
Dibble, James H.

E.
Evans, W. J.
Ellington, Mrs. Nancy
Evans, Thomas 2
Elliss, D.

F.
Fowler, Mrs. Levina
Frenoley, J. L.

G.
Green, Miss Sidney
Gallagher, Hugh
Gill, James
Gone, Mrs. Harriett

H.
Hayes, Glasgow
Hayes, James
Heath, R. R.
Horton, Esther
Hayes, Esau
Hamilton, T. Edwards jr.,
High, S. R.
Hornadey, Isiah 2
Hall, James
Hamlet, David B.
Houston, J. P.
Hernon, Sarah J.
Harrod, Mrs. Ann
Holder, Lemuel
Horton, H. W.
Horton, Ben
Harrison, Henry
Hester, S. W.
Hocut C. S.
Hayes, & Co., Wm. P.
Honeycut, James

J.
Johnson, A. L. B.
Johnson, Amos Green
Johnson, Mrs. Nancy
Jones, James R.
Johnson, Frederick
Johnson, Gaston
Jones, Nancy
Johnson, Alfred
Johnson, Stephen
Jones, Mr.
Jordan, Jas. L.
Johnson, Mrs. M.
Johnson, Ransom

K.
King, W. J.
Kirkusy, W. D.
Kelly, Darby
King, Edward

L.
Laulen, J. E.
Long, L. B.
Land Office Register, 2
Ledbetter, Kinah
Lawrence, R. R. G.
Lacker, Ellen
Lyon, Wm.

M.
Morton, Miss J. 2
Morgan, Matthew
Mount Pleasant Lodge,
McLeod, A. H.
Mordeway, G. W.
Miller, Mr.
McCullers, E. S.
Morrow, Jno. H.
Moore, Miss Margaret
Maynard, Arch'd.
Moss, W. T.
Marlow, Quincy
Morse, Edward
Mitchell, S. W.
Murrin, Bryan
Monroe, Christopher
Musingall, James
Mans, Lewis
Mitchiner, Mary H.
Marable, M. D.

N.
Nichols, Elbert J. 2
Norwood, L. H.
Nipper, Warren
Knowman, Samuel E. H.

O.
Owen, Miss Rebecca
Oston, Gilliam

P.
Potter, John
Parrish, Erasmus
Powell, Lloyd
Powell, Robt.
Parrish, Boykin & Co.,
Porch, Tempsey
Partin, James C. 2
Poole, T. Jr.,
Philpot, Granderson
Pher

SAID ARRANGEMENTS ARE NOW COMPLETE, and the Cars will run as follows:

Leave Salisbury at 8 A. M. Arrive at Greensboro' at 12 M.
Leave Greensboro' at 1 P. M. Arrive at Salisbury at 5 P. M.

WESTERN MAIL.—To Fayetteville, Cross Creek, &c.—
Leave Salisbury ..... at 2½ p. m.
Arrive at Fayetteville ..... at 11 p. m.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL.—To Fayetteville Daily.—
Leave Salisbury ..... at 5 p. m.
Arrive at Fayetteville ..... at 11 a. m.

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL.—To Goldsborough, Daily.—
Leave Salisbury ..... at 11 a. m.
Arrive at Goldsborough ..... at 11 p. m.

RALEIGH MAIL.—To Raleigh Daily.—
Leave Salisbury ..... at 11 p. m.
Arrive at Raleigh ..... at 11 a. m.

SALISBURY AND MORGANTON MAIL.—To Morganton Daily.—
Leave Salisbury ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrive at Morganton ..... at 5 p. m.

SALISBURY AND ROCKINGHAM MAIL.—To Rockingham Tri-weekly.—
Leave Salisbury, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrive at Rockingham, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday ..... at 5 p. m.

SALISBURY AND ROCKINGHAM MAIL.—To Rockingham Tri-weekly.—
Leave Rockingham, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday ..... at 12 m.
Arrive at Salisbury, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday ..... at 5 p. m.

Leave Salisbury, Sunday ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrive at Fayetteville, Monday ..... at 9 a. m.

Leave Fayetteville, Monday ..... at 12 m.
Arrive at Salisbury, Tuesday ..... at 12 m.

(And closes at Salisbury, Tuesday at 12 m.)

September 26, 1853. 51—tf.

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN adopted by the Post Master General, and goes into operation on the 1st inst.:

Leave Raleigh at 5 P. M. Tri-Weekly, reach Weldon at 9½ P. M.
Leave Weldon at 5 A. M. Tri-Weekly, reach Raleigh at 9½ P. M.
Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co.
September 26, 1853. 51—tf.

CASWELL HOTEL AND FIRE INSURANCE OFFICE.—The undersigned, interested in the last named institution, respectfully informs the Assembly of North Carolina, and those in the City of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses and Furniture, on the most favorable terms. The premiums will be the same as those charged by the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.

All applications must give the location and situation of the property to be insured, and in which Company, and the Hartford Company, and he is also the Agent for the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, and will take risks on Steam Boilers, and any kind of Property, at the usual rates.

Our Warehouse Rooms, Manufactories, the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to man's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Clothing Department comprises every new and fashionable article in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we can warrant to fit in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

Our Gentlemen's Furnishing Department